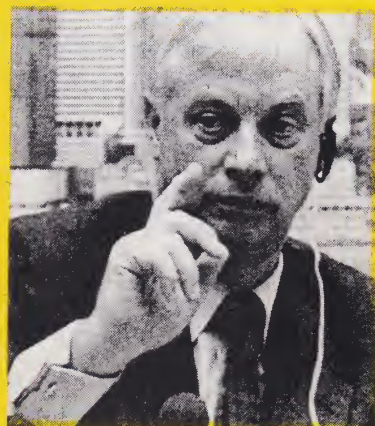


VANGUARD

Issue No.38.

£1.00



CRISIS IN CONFIDENCE
(John Major's Duds - See Page 5)

VANGUARD

*The Ideological Journal
of the
National Front*



**BCM Newpat
London WC1N 3XX
Tel: 081-471 6872**

EDITOR
Stephen Ebbs

ISSUE No 38

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FRONT COVER: Prime Minister John Major and his appointments Norman Lamont, Peter Brooke and Chris Patten.

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EDITORIAL

Basic Requirements

THE STRENGTH of any factual magazine rests on many points but the most important six, as far as 'Vanguard' is concerned, are listed below. All six are the basic requirements, any less is simply not good enough.

- 1. RELEVANT:** The articles must be relevant to the ideology of the National Front and associate matters.
- 2. READABLE:** The reader should find the articles interesting and enjoy reading them. They should stimulate thought.
- 3. INFORMATIVE:** The articles should be of lasting value and therefore issues of the magazine can be retained for future reference.
- 4. QUALITY:** Every aspect of 'Vanguard' where possible has to be improved upon and then maintained at that standard.
- 5. REGULAR:** It is intended that the magazine be bi-monthly. All major events connected to the National Front will receive coverage. I fear that some major events have not been given due coverage because of 'Vanguard's' irregular appearance. The National Front cannot afford, either financially or politically, to overlook these opportunities.
- 6. VARIETY:** Within each issue and between issues it is necessary to maintain a balance in the type of topics and features covered.

In order to achieve this variety we require more contributors so that this goal is more easily attained. *Vanguard* would be pleased to hear from anyone who would like to contribute articles to the magazine.

If you are new to writing articles for publication then *Vanguard* would like to help you get started. Initially you would commence with short reports and then progress on to larger articles. If there is any particular subject on which you would like to write then let us know. Perhaps there is a subject in which you have specialist knowledge. Sources of information will be treated in the strictest confidence; unless the source is readily available to the general public such as in libraries.

Advice and, where necessary, encouragement will be given to new writers and contributors will be invited to editorial meetings where the content of the forthcoming issue is discussed.

Finally, all articles should be typed, or written clearly, in double space on one side of the paper only.

Vanguard looks forward to receiving your contributions, from established and new writers alike.

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THE MANIFESTO OF THE NATIONAL FRONT



MANIFESTO OF THE National Front

Produced for the 1992 General Election, "Caring For Britain" is the most comprehensive policy document produced in recent years.

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

National Front Remembers with Dignity

WREATHS WERE laid at War Memorials throughout the country on Remembrance Sunday by individual National Front members as well as local branches. With many people feeling the effects of the recession, travel to London for the NF's national parade to the Cenotaph, was out of the question so they paid their respects to Britain's war dead at their local memorial.

The photograph on the right shows Jeremy Bedford-Turner, a recent NF candidate in a council election at Richmond, Surrey laying a wreath on behalf of the West London branch of the National Front at the War Memorial in Greenford, Middlesex.



REPATRIATION: What Greater Gift Could We Give?

BONN'S COMMISSIONER for foreigners, Frau Cornelia Schmalz-Jacobsen said in her annual report, released earlier this year, that with 6 million foreigners in Germany, migration had become a fact of life.

"A quarter of immigrants had been in Germany for more than 20 years and half at least 15 years, two-thirds of their children had been born in the country", the report reads. It continues, "8% of Germany's workforce are immigrants" and that "important sectors of the German economy would be unable to function without foreign workers".

It is only a matter of time before some warped mind with Britain's race relations industry starts to produce such similar propaganda. Needless to say our immigrants will be made out to be the lynch-pin holding together the entire British economy. Of course this would be a totally false claim.

Immigrants to Britain were initially encouraged by our Government to come to our country to take up low (*to us*) paid jobs but that pay was considerably greater than anything they could hope to earn in their own countries.

Employers, rather than have their profits

squeezed in order to pay a reasonable wage to a British worker, chose to import cheap foreign labour. Retention of profits was the deciding factor, not as is often, but wrongly cited, the shortage of manpower.

Corner shops, often seen as the specialist profession of the Asian minorities, would not remain empty because the owner had been repatriated. Taxis would not become scarce nor would the NHS collapse. Britons are quite capable of running their own businesses, driving taxis and are leaders in the field of medical matters.

NHS trained medical staff, who are from the ethnic minorities, are precisely the sort of people that the developing countries need.

Besides their skills and knowledge, they could go back to their countries of ethnic origin where they would share a common history, religious belief, culture, language and blood. If one were to believe our opponents, they would also be able to free themselves from the horribly 'racist' British people with their in-built prejudice.

BENEFIT

Such well-trained ethnic minorities can only be of benefit to their own countries so why should we deprive them of that permanent aid? It will be aid which cannot be misappropriated by corrupt Third World dictators and used to line their own pockets. Aid that will benefit the people and could not be used to buy arms to wage war against the people, and it is aid that will not end up back in the West as payment of interest on debts created by the bloodsucking usurious world bankers.

So what have the developing countries got to lose by taking back their own people? In a word nothing.

What have they to gain? An elite section of their population returning after thirty years of education, expertise and training given by Britain in an effort to help the under-developed Third World. What greater gift could we give?



GIFT: An elite section of their population returning after 30 years of education, expertise and training.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Britain's Car Formula is Number One!

BRITAIN JUST keeps on beating the world on the motor racing circuit, and not just with Nigel Mansell whose triumphs we celebrated last year.

British built cars won every single Grand Prix in 1991 and 1992.

In America's most famous race, the Indianapolis 500, almost every car, including, of course, the winner was designed and built in Britain. Of the 32 cars in this year's Formula One Championship, 14 have British engines, 90% of all racing cars in the world, not just Formula One but Formula 3 and the rest of the sport are now **Made in Britain.**

The last few foreigners that are left in competition are now throwing in the towel and running up the Union Flag and admitting that **British is Best.**

First Japan's Yamaha turned over its racing engine design to a team of British engineers. Then Italy's Formula One Scuderia Italia team turned from their homeland's Dallara to Cambridgeshire's Lola.

The final triumph has been Italy's famous Ferrari, once the most successful racing team ever with nine Formula One driver's and eight constructor's World Championships under its belt, has admitted British superiority in the field that it once claimed for its own. Ferrari have just appointed two of motor racing's best British designers to head up their team. Harvey Postlethwaite as Manager and John Barnard as Designer.

The British Lion roars around the



GREAT SUCCESS: The British Lion roars around the racetracks of the world and in the process brings our country an average surplus of £500 million a year in export earnings.

racetracks of the world and in the process brings our country an average surplus of £500 million a year in export earnings.

Nobody now questions that we can design and build far and away the best cars in the world.

So why then does Britain's passenger car industry, mostly flogged off to foreigners, squeak so feebly?

So why is it that imported foreign-built cars flood our market, and we lose an

average of £1,400 million a year on passenger cars?

So why is it that some of the world's most skilled motor vehicle tradesmen rot on the dole in the West Midlands?

Isn't it time the Government backed Britain's most spectacular winner, and let the world's best car makers make the world's best cars? For you and me as well as Nigel Mansell . . .

Austrian People to Vote on Immigration

by Darren Copeland

AUSTRIA'S FREEDOM Party led by Jörg Haider is drawing up an anti-immigration petition.

Fed up with the huge numbers of refugees and asylum seekers pouring over the border from Hungary and what remains of war torn Yugoslavia, Austrians have turned *en masse* to the Freedom Party. Herr Haider is seeking to force a parliamentary debate on the issue for which he needs 100,000 signatures.

The leader of the Freedom Party, which regularly gets 15% of the vote in elections and gained 23% in local elections in Vienna last year, is aiming for one million signatures.

The petition calls for a total halt to immigration and the deportation of illegal immigrants living in Austria. It also calls for a Government funded voluntary repatriation scheme. Austrians to be put first in housing and jobs and a limit on the numbers of non-German speaking children in Austrian classrooms.

The prospects of success for Jörg Haider's petition are encouraging as a recent national opinion poll suggested that two-thirds of Austrians wanted a ban on further immigration.



POPULAR: Freedom Party leader Jörg Haider forcing a debate on immigration.

POLITICS

JOHN MAJOR'S DUDS by Ian Anderson

AS JOHN MAJOR begins to look increasingly like a glove puppet in search of a hand, his appointments become more and more bizarre. Within days of persuading the British people that he represented a marginally better alternative to run the country than Glenys Kinnock, he was causing controversy.

His first list of cabinet appointments contained no women, but in an attempt to prevent any opposition to his leadership developing, he gave his rivals, Heseltine and Hurd, senior appointments. Heseltine was made head of the Department of Trade and Industry, which in view of this government's disastrous economic policy at least made sure that he would never again mount a serious challenge for the Tory leadership.

Douglas Hurd was made Foreign Secretary which he seems to think means running around the world mingling with any other political leaders while selling out British interests.

The idea that Douglas Hurd would stand up against European plans to eliminate us as an industrial competitor is like sending Muffin the Mule in against Mike Tyson. But Major's appointments have become even more amazing. Chris Patten had been the Conservative M.P. for the City of Bath and he obviously did such a good job for his constituents that they chucked him out preferring instead a Liberal Democrat as an M.P. which shows just how bad Chris Patten must have been.

So what does John Major do with the man rejected by the seventy odd thousand electors of Bath: he appoints him to run the whole of Hong Kong with its three million inhabitants for the next five years till the hand over to China. Now a man that can't do a decent job in the pleasant but sleepy City of Bath is hardly likely to help with the intricate problems of running Hong Kong in such a sensitive period. Chris Patten,

however, has now decided to try to keep both the people of Hong Kong happy as well as placating the Chinese leaders. It's a bit like trying to get the Indians to agree with General Custer over the future of the Little Big Horn. Chris Patten has been in the job about three months and already he is making a mess of it, alienating the Chinese without giving any real power to the people of Hong Kong.

Assuming we are not going to go to war over Hong Kong, then the only realistic option is to get the Chinese in to run the colony now, but time is rapidly running out on this.

An even more sensitive area of the world is Yugoslavia with a more or less continuous war being waged there, so when John Major appoints someone to try to promote peace in the region one would expect a really top level negotiator with a proven record. So who does he appoint: David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party - the party that at one stage was going to "break the mould of British politics" but after a few years of David Owen's leadership, finally gave up the ghost and ceased to exist. Presumably John Major was hoping that by appointing David Owen, Yugoslavia would cease to exist.

Major's one totally successful appointment was to make David Mellor the head of the Heritage Department, dubbed by the newspapers "The Department of Fun". Well, there can be no doubt that David Mellor had plenty of fun and provided the British people with a steady stream of amusement. When this amusement got out of hand David Mellor went and John Major had the opportunity to create an imaginative replacement. His choice was unbelievable: Peter Brooks, the man who as Northern Ireland Secretary appeared on the Southern Irish Gay Byrne Show singing Danny Boy on the same day that people in Northern Ireland were being



DAVID OWEN: Failed with the SDP and now on course for another failure in Yugoslavia.

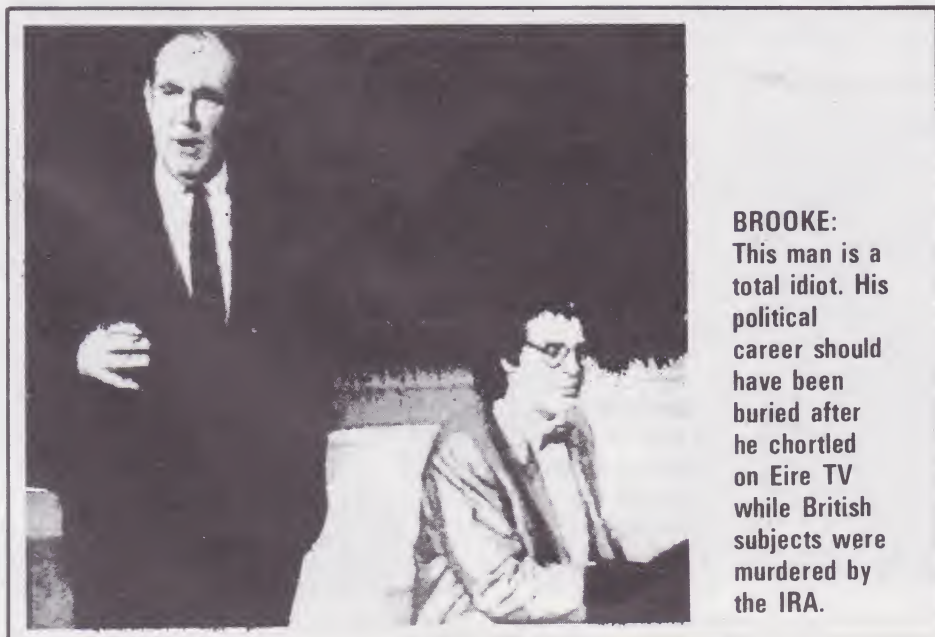
murdered by the IRA. Now, of course, Peter Brooke's opportunities are limitless: a Wembley concert to celebrate the 3,000th death in Ulster, a red nose day to raise money for guns for the Yugoslav militia's or perhaps he will turn empty mining pits into amusement arcades.

But perhaps in Britain today one of the most important appointments is that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, a job that John Major himself held after being a junior official under Nigel Lawson. Now Nigel Lawson has recently written a book saying that John Major didn't really understand the workings of the Exchequer and found it very difficult to master - one can only presume he never did. This is perhaps the only explanation that can be found for appointing Norman Lamont to the position of Chancellor and then keeping him there while Britain's economy lurches from one crisis to another, even deeper, crisis.

Lamont's finest hour came when in the space of 48 hours he raised interest rates by 5%, then by another 5%, then back down by 10%, then down 1%. Then he gets up and says he cannot understand why Britain's businesses have no confidence in investing in the future.

When John Major first replaced Margaret Thatcher as leader of the Tory Party we said that when he started to make mistakes he would be seen as ineffective and incompetent. We thought this would take about two to three years. No one could have predicted that John Major would achieve this target so quickly and with such consummate ease.

The only possible reason why the Tory party isn't screaming for John Major to be replaced is that they simply don't have anyone else better - what an appalling state for any political party, let alone one that is supposed to be governing the United Kingdom.



BROOKE: This man is a total idiot. His political career should have been buried after he chortled on Eire TV while British subjects were murdered by the IRA.

Legacy of Poverty & Division by Ian Mulvaney

NINETEEN SEVENTY-Nine saw a major shift in the economic policy hitherto prevalent within Great Britain. The Conservative Party was swept into power on the promise of bringing down the extremely high inflation rate and once again making British industry efficient and competitive, thus boosting output and securing jobs. Keynesian economics, that of increasing aggregate demand, was out and supply-side economics was brought in designed to increase output and investment by giving incentives to the factors of production.

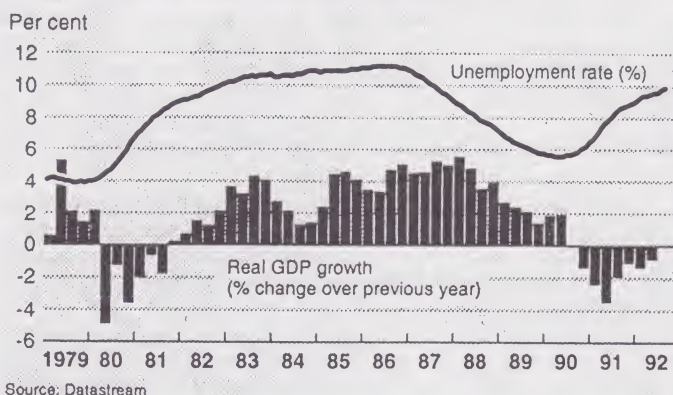
The *Thatcherite Revolution's* main attack was therefore on reducing real wages and attacking the power of the Trade Unions which it successfully achieved through the 1980 Employment Act, the 1982 Employment Act and the 1984 Trade Union Act.

It was the ordinary British workers who were now to suffer for these policies. Unemployment soon rose to 3 million and real wages were reduced by 10%. By 1985 the unemployment rate was a staggering 11.2%. The failure of Thatcherite economics becomes even more apparent when one sees that between 1979 and 1989 the UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at just 2.2%, less than between 1960 and 1973. Over the same period the UK's 1.8% increase in Labour productivity was well behind some of the major competitors such as Japan's 2.9% increase.

The decline of British manufacturing continued. In 1979 manufacturing accounted for 27% of all business investment, by 1989 this had fallen to 19%.

With the removal of Mrs Thatcher and the succession of John Major to the top of the 'greasy pole', Britain had the opportunity to change dramatically the damaging supply-side economic strategies. Unfortunately this new Conservative Government proved half-hearted and indecisive. In the recent Autumn Statement, Chancellor Norman Lamont said that public expenditure would

UK unemployment and GDP



It has been the ordinary British worker who has borne the brunt of inept Tory Government.

only be increased to 4.5%, that's just 1% of the GDP!

Yet again it is the British worker that is being asked to suffer even more economic misery, whilst supply-side policies continue. Pay rises in the public sector are to be kept to a maximum of 1.5% even though the inflation rate is currently 3.6% - yet another decrease in real wages.

10.1% of the working population is unemployed

The catalogue of Conservative failure continues remorselessly its seemingly endless march towards the total collapse of British industry.

Britain's entry into the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) at a grossly exaggerated level meant manufacturing exports became more expensive. As profits started to fall UK business confidence was shattered and investment levels fell by 2%. Unemployment is back to 2.9 million, that's 10.1% of the working population, and this recession has

been declared the worst since the Great Depression of the 1930's.

The Conservative record of achievement is non-existent; the Conservative legacy is one of poverty, division, and a decline of the British culture through its dog-like obedience to the promotion of the 'American Way of Life'.

Only the policies of Racial Nationalism allied with decisive economic policies can prevent the eventual disappearance of Britain as one of the leading nations of the world.

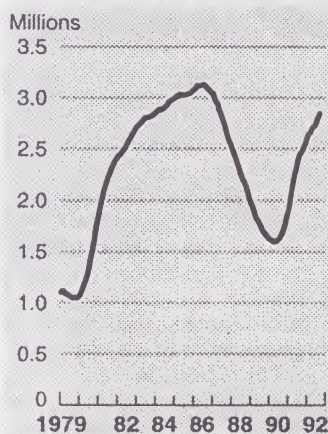
So what are these decisive economic policies? The same policies that saw neither the unemployment rate nor the inflation rate rise above 3 to 4% in the 25 years after the Second World War. Policies which require the lead from the Government by investing heavily in British industry and British infrastructure.

The same policies which saw fully resourced education and health services and the poorest people in society well-cared for. By increasing public expenditure and encouraging consumer spending, and by reducing interest rates so as to promote much-needed private investment, output will rise and unemployment will fall as a result of what is known as the 'multiplier effect'.

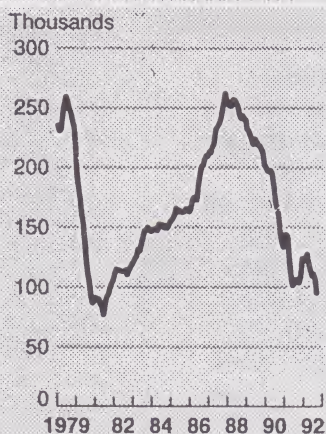
The only political party within Great Britain promising to pursue such a combination of policies whilst standing up for British interests in the world and promoting British culture is the National Front. The Conservative Party has been ruining the British economy and destroying British culture for far too long. Only by the hard work and dedication of all NF members in seeking to promote the National Front and its policies will the Conservative assault on the British people be brought to an end.

I therefore urge all NF non-activists to seize the opportunity presented by the Conservative Party and aid your fellow active members in standing up for the British culture and the British people.

Unemployment



Vacancies



Unemployment is back to 2.9 million and this recession has been declared the worst since the 1930's.

SINKING LOCAL ROOTS

Growth in the Community by John Lord

BEFORE ANY political party can become influential on the British political scene it must have the support of the people. In order to establish a sound base from which that support can grow the National Front must at first gain a foothold within local communities by concentrating on the issues that effect local people.

At the same time this involvement must be directed in such a manner as to generate maximum publicity. Holding public meetings, lobbying the Local Authority, visiting people in their own homes to find out what is their particular worry, these are the activities that are the natural progression once an area has been initially leafleted.

Usually the issue that causes the greatest concern in the community and which can also generate a lot of publicity is the allocation of council grants. Most left-wing authorities are in the habit of giving large grants to tiny ethnic minority communities in an area - funding the building of a temple or social club. Homosexual and lesbian organisations are also near the top of the hand-out list even though their numbers total less than 0.5% of the community.

The National Front can win a lot of support by openly opposing such a waste of public money. It's money that could be better spent on the essential requirements of the community, even if it just meant reducing council rents by a few pence.

To find out exactly what is going on in a community local National Front officials should approach their Local Authority and ask for copies of their budget proposals both for the current and forthcoming financial years. These balance sheets must be closely examined to see exactly where the money is going and who is benefitting from the council grants. If money is going to totally unrepresentative groups within the community at the expense of the vast majority then the public must be made aware of this by press statements and local *patriot* leaflets.

In these leaflets the local National Front can get its policies over on a whole wealth of topics.

1. Housing.
2. Social Welfare including Pensioners, Health and Essential Services.
3. Education.
4. Crime.
5. Environment.

HOUSING

The National Front advocates that Local Authorities should provide decent homes for the community. Rents should be kept to a minimum and a fair allocation system should be devised. Needless to say the housing of foreigners, just off the plane at Heathrow, ahead of families that have been on waiting lists for years, as practiced by many London Boroughs, would end immediately under a National Front authority.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Heating bills for OAPs should be subsidised by the local authority where possible. Visits should regularly be made to the elderly during the winter months to see if they are coping. Just simple caring acts can show a local community that the National Front cares for the British people.

A local project specifically aimed at OAPs called something like "Help the Elderly" should be devised and promoted within the community to both help benefit residents and promote the NF. *Help the Elderly* could launch drives for warm clothes, food hampers, doing chores, lobbying the council on behalf of individual cases.

EDUCATION

Make it clear that the National Front would spend more money on education and schools in the community. From the need for more Nursery education to the requirement of suitable text books there are a multitude of issues to promote to win favour with local people. The National Front believes that the choice of education for children should be a matter for the parents not the state.

CRIME

Getting the Bobby back on the Beat within local communities is the only way to stem the rising crime rate. A high proportion of crime and vandalism happens during the hours of darkness. This can be combatted to a certain extent with better street lighting and lighting in car parks. Crime prevention is an emotive issue and the National Front can gain good publicity as well as forcing the police to act against trouble spots by campaigning within a community.

ENVIRONMENT

Green belt areas such as local parks and playing fields must be preserved at all costs.

The National Front can win many supporters by being at the front of issues where a local council has given planning permission for the erosion of the green belt.

A Pedestrian precinct within a town cuts down lorry and car exhaust fumes. Industrial complexes should be monitored for the emission and disposal of toxic materials. If the NF hears of any infringements then take up the issue immediately.

Sometimes national issues such as defence, the economy, immigration etc may overlap the local issues. If they do then the NF should waste no time in making its voice heard and letting the public know where it stands.

"No issue should be too small for the National Front to campaign for."

By campaigning on local issues every member of the NF can get involved and provide a solid base from which support for our party can grow in the community. By growing in individual communities throughout the country the National Front will be seen as a political force at a national level.

No issue should be too small for the National Front. Be it campaigning for pelican crossings or lowering the speed limit near a children's school, to a damp patch on a council tenant's wall or queries over housing benefit. Get involved in your community and make sure the National Front is seen as the political party that cares about the British people.



A DAMP PATCH ON THE CEILING: No issue must be too small for the Front to get involved

WORLD TRADE

Proud Nation or Servile State? By Ian Mulvaney

IS BRITAIN a proud nation or a servile state? This is a question many of you would be rightly asking yourselves after the recent debacle of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) talks.

The whole question of International Trade strikes at the heart of whether Britain is to be a free nation or whether she is to become submerged in the growing tide of Internationalism. The latter is a great danger due to the economic and political forces currently at large in the world today.

Most of the media and many economists would have us believe that growing international trade and the reduction of protectionist tariffs are beneficial to nations, and this process should therefore be encouraged. Look what happens, they say, when world trade declines as it did in the late 1920's and early 1930's. When the value of world trade collapsed from \$3 billion a month in January 1929 to less than \$1 a month by 1933.

Protectionism has been held up as one of the root causes of this since if another nation discourages expenditure on your goods then output will logically fall. However when the facts are analysed a different picture emerges all together.

Trade played only a small part in the decline of the late 1920's. For example United States' exports constituted just 7% of that countries Gross National Product in 1929, and this had fallen by only 1.5% by 1931, while the real value of US GNP had



CRASH: US Stock Market caused the depression

fallen ten times more in the same period.

No, protectionism was not the cause of the Great Depression. It resulted from the collapse in demand brought about by the 1929 US Stock Market crash and the deflationary monetary policies which the gold standard exchange rate regime required in Europe.

If protectionist policies are unlikely to bring about another *Great Depression* why are we witnessing this crusade against tariffs as embodied by GATT? The answer must be a political one. Countries such as America and Japan are most likely to gain out of a reduction in trade barriers and so therefore are pushing the hardest for such reductions.

So even in such a process as Internationalism we see the force of Nationalism coming to the fore.

France wants to continue to protect her agricultural system because one-in-five jobs in France are connected with that industry. Clearly she must have the right to defend her own interests yet she appears to be giving way to wider political forces.

From examples such as these there is only one inescapable conclusion; that the spread of international trade goes hand in hand with Internationalism, and as this grows the support for the principle of nations being able to decide their own future will decline.

Some might say that France is getting her just deserts for starting such a process of Internationalism as the European Economic Community in the first place, but for Britain it is not too late.

Britain must certainly not support America or any attempt to uniformly reduce trade barriers in the World. Reducing trade barriers in areas where she is highly competitive would clearly be beneficial and should be encouraged, but even so protectionist policies hold many more advantages at the moment.

The necessity for such a policy is very clear:

- For the protection of infant industries, allowing industries to develop domestically so that eventually they will become efficient enough to compete on the world market.
- For reasons of National Security. It would be pure folly for the British Government to allow a natural energy source, such as the British coal industry, to decline.
- To protect a way of life. International trade has forced 'American Culture' down everyone's throats thrusting upon us degenerate values and ideals.
- For reasons of stability. The economy will not become subject to such huge swings in economic fortune.
- The protection of jobs. If the British coal industry was being helped by controls on imports of foreign coal we would not be seeing such a wasteful loss of jobs.

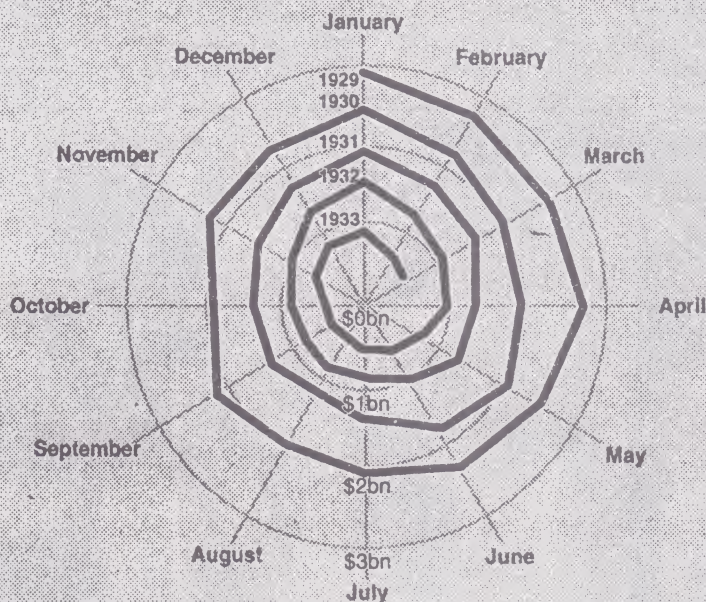
The message to Britain is clear. We must not become involved in the campaign to bring down trade barriers. Such a move would threaten our National Sovereignty.

Britain's future can only be secured by leaving the EEC and pursuing a policy supporting British industry and therefore the British people. The GATT talks do not just raise the question of Britain's economic independence but also our political independence.

No matter how unpopular a decision it may be in the world, Britain must not be bullied into submission. Our history is proof that the British will fight for what is right and there is nothing more important than the sovereignty of our Nation. Only the National Front is prepared to do what is necessary to keep Britain's economic and political independence.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Total imports of 75 countries (monthly values, US gold dollars at constant prices, \$bn)



Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1984

Protectionism definitely wasn't to blame

FARMING

Fighting for the Very Fabric of Rural Life by John Martin



FARMING IN FRANCE: French farmers have won the support of the French people by getting the message home that farming is the kingpin of rural communities and if the industry declines with it will go the village schools, post offices, churches and the fabric of rural life.

FRENCH FARMERS are on the rampage again and creating havoc in France and Belgium and their actions are supported by farmers throughout Britain.

All that has been achieved over many centuries in British agriculture is worth standing up for and should not be cast aside just to appease the American Government who are desperately trying to protect the security and future prosperity of their own farmers.

French farmers are the flag-bearers of opposition to the GATT agreement. Their direct action has not led to condemnation in France, in fact it is the opposite. The French Government has in fact backed the farmers and the vast majority of the country is behind them. What other farmers in Europe have a government that is prepared to stand by them.

"Farming is the king-pin of rural communities"

Politicians and Government can be bought and sold as they grovel to win such a powerful block vote as that of the French farmers. But to win a nation over to their cause is a different matter and the farmers have done it by simply getting the message home that farming is the kingpin of rural communities and if the industry is allowed to decline with it will go the village schools, the post offices, the churches and the very fabric of rural life.

To the French these values are worth fighting to hold on to, and it is not they who are in the wrong but the ludicrous Euro-Superstate nightmare that has been imposed

on us.

No one seems to have noticed that the model for this Utopian commune has recently fallen apart in Eastern Europe.

If only the British Prime Minister would support the British farmers in the way his counterpart in France has done. All John Major has to offer British agriculture is fewer farms, fewer farmers and the slow death of our rural communities.

Of course to the British people rioting in the streets is not part of our character. Foreign immigrants in our country might do it but to the indigenous population it is something totally alien. But something must be done and done quickly. Our farmers

cannot just sit back and have their livelihoods taken away from them without raising a hand in anger.

Through GATT and closer European union John Major is killing off vast tracts of our country. Britain will become just an off-shore island of a Greater Germany, an industrial and rural wasteland where industry has moved to central Europe and our countryside is full of ghost towns and ghost villages.

Britain's farmers must make their voice heard. The French farmers are making their point, fighting for the survival of their way of life and security of their industry. Britain's farmers must do the same.



DECLINE: All the Tories have been able to offer British agriculture is fewer farms, fewer farmers and the slow death of our rural communities.

POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION

OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

by Stephen Ebbs

WE HAVE ALL seen advertisements which are similar to the one featured below. However, rather than dismissing it in the belief that it's just the watering down the requirements for the ethnic minorities, it was decided to find out how 'successful' it was!

Three initial comments about the advertisement are worth making. Firstly, the minimum height is 5ft 6 inches; when we get the influx of Chinese from Hong Kong will that minimum height qualification be lowered?

Secondly, it asks "Have you a good educational ability?" Note that it doesn't list the minimum educational requirements in the belief that you have already reached that 'good educational standard'. Does this mean that in order to recruit ethnic minority firefighters, the fire service is now going to finance - with a suitable reduction of spending elsewhere - the educational cost of bringing any number of persons of 'good educational ability' up to the 'required educational standard'.

Finally and most importantly, if someone cannot read something as basic as 'Firefighter Vacancies' in English then the expensive and time consuming task of getting individuals to the level of speaking fluent English is wasteful. Surely such resources could be better used elsewhere.

After all, road names, warning signs, details of the emergency and instructions at the scene of the incident will all be in English. There is no margin for error in these areas otherwise fatalities could easily occur.

Five days after the advertisement appeared, the *Lancashire Evening Telegraph* dated 8th January 1991 published an article

"If someone cannot read something as basic as 'Firefighter Vacancies' then they are not suitable for the job"

entitled "Drive to Recruit Ethnic Firemen wherein it states "a major two month campaign is underway to attract women and members of the ethnic minorities, and the Lancashire Fire Brigade will be setting its sights on trying to lift the numbers of these under represented groups". One wonders how close we are to quotas.

The Assistant Chief Officer, Mr Roger Hainsworth, said "We have been preparing

our campaign for six months, holding discussions with careers officers, the Community Relations Council and women's organisations and now all systems are go and we are on the lookout for new firefighters. At the moment we only have two women and four men from the ethnic minorities out of a total of 1,500.

Having had the initial upsurge of publicity, waiting was now the name of the game. It was all in vain. No articles have appeared in the local press declaring the campaign a success or otherwise.

Now I was interested to find out how the recruitment campaign got on after all this planning, so I decided to approach Lancashire's Chief Fire Officer.

I wrote to him asking the following questions...

- How many applicants did you receive from your campaign to attract ethnic minorities and women to the fire service?
- How many finally passed out in each group?
- What was the total cost of the campaign?

NOT TOO KEEN

His first reply yielded no information but asked me to inform him of the reasons for my request for information.

My gut reaction was that he was not too keen to release the information so I adopted a suitably liberal stance and told him that I was currently researching for a project with an 'Opportunity for All' scheme.

Most of the information was then forthcoming except those to do with cost.

The recruitment campaign figures for 1989/90 were supplied so that these could be compared with the recruitment campaign for 1990/91. The results were as follows...

1989/90

Applications Received

2155 Male	97.69%
26 Female	1.18%
25 Ethnic Minorities	1.13%

1991/92

2236 Male	95.97%
45 Female	1.93%
49 Ethnic Minorities	2.10%

Note that the number of applicants (not recruits) from the ethnic minorities has increased from 25 to 49, they were all male. Does this increase of just 24 warrant all the resources that have gone into the six month long preparation for the campaign?

Further evidence, in the form of a letter dated 16th January 1992 from the Lancashire County Council Fire Brigade suggests that the campaign is not as fruitful as desired; it states "one female firefighter has been appointed and has since passed the recruit's course and has been posted to a fire station".

This passing out of the female firefighter was covered in the *Lancashire Evening Telegraph* dated 19th December 1991. No

LANCASHIRE COUNTY FIRE BRIGADE

ਦਿਲੀਵਰੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ
(ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਤੇ ਕਾਰ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਸੇਵਾ) - 1991-92

ਦਫ਼ਤਰੀ ਬਾਇਨੀਅਲ
ਚਾਰਟਰ
੧੯੯੧-੯੨

ਫ਼ਾਇਰ ਫਾਈਟਰ
ਵਾਕਾਂਸੀ
(2155 ਮਰਦ, 26 ਔਰਤਾਂ, 25 ਏਥਨਿਕ ਮੀਨੋਰੀਟੀਜ਼)

ਨਾਸ਼ਨਲ ਫ਼ਾਇਰ ਫਾਈਟਰ
ਏਸੋਸੀਏਸ਼ਨ - 1991/92

FIREFIGHTER VACANCIES

Are you aged at least 17?	YES/NO
Are you under 31 years of age?	YES/NO
Are you between 5'6" (1.68m) and 6'4" (1.93m) tall?	YES/NO
Do you live in Lancashire?	YES/NO
Are you physically fit with good eyesight?	YES/NO
Have you a good educational ability?	YES/NO
Do you want a professional career with good pay and prospects?	YES/NO

Are you interested? YES/NO

If you have answered YES to ALL these questions please attend any one of the Fire Stations shown below:-

DAY	DATE	VENUE	TIME
Monday	7 January 1991	PRESTON Fire Station Blackpool Road, Preston	Open between 7.30 pm and 9.30 pm
Tuesday	8 January 1991	LANCASTER Fire Station Cable Street, Lancaster	
Thursday	10 January 1991	ACCRINGTON Fire Station Manchester Road, Accrington	
Monday	14 January 1991	BLACKBURN Fire Station Byrom Street, Blackburn	
Wednesday	16 January 1991	PRESTON Fire Station Blackpool Road, Preston	
Thursday	17 January 1991	BURNLEY Fire Station Belvedere Road, Burnley	

Lancashire County Council is an equal opportunities Employer welcoming applications from all sections of the community.

OFFENDING ADVERT:

Britain's newspapers are now full of adverts where half the text is in a foreign scrawl and excludes the majority of the population from what it says.

coverage has been given to ethnic minority recruits an indication that this part of the campaign was an utter disaster too.

There are many such advertisements like this appearing daily and it would be impossible to follow up each and everyone. However, as illustrated by the above example, someone somewhere has the answers and given an appropriate set of circumstances is willing to divulge the information.

By being selective on what items to tackle and by creating the right impression there is no reason why those who want to, can obtain otherwise shielded information and information that is of great embarrassment to local authorities and Government. The disgraceful waste of taxpayers money squandered on useless schemes to place ethnic minorities above the indigenous population in jobs and housing is a scandal. Exposing it to the British public will win the National Front much support.

POSTSCRIPT:

This article warned that diverting funds to unnecessary tasks such as taking people from a *good educational ability* to the *required educational standard* would automatically result in less funds being spent on items more appropriate to the Fire Service.

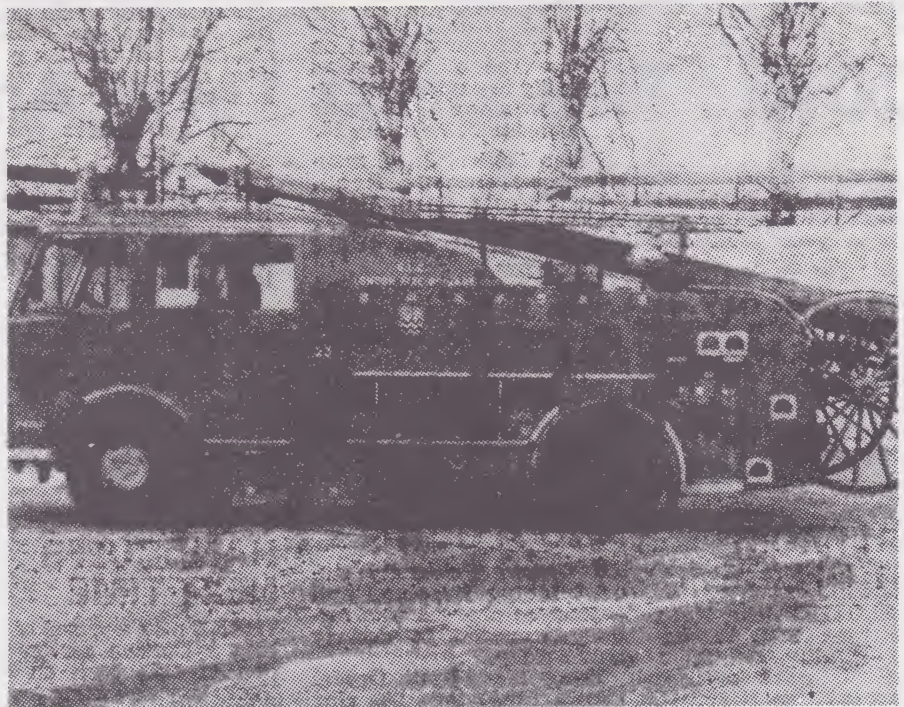
On the 19th June 1992, Jim Sheridan, a Burnley firefighter, suffered 25% burns mainly to his legs, as a direct result of wearing Lancashire Fire Brigade's 'Wet-Leg trousers'.

His colleagues immediately claimed that he could have been saved from serious injury if money had been spent on better safety clothing.

Lancashire Fire Brigade Union chairman,



JIM SHERIDAN: Could have been saved from serious injury if money had been spent on better safety clothing.



BRITAIN'S FIRE SERVICE: Money that should be spent on providing better safety clothes for their firefighters is being spent on wasteful ethnic minority recruitment campaigns.

Mr Mick Evenson, said that his Union has been pressing for new protective clothing, used by many other brigades, for four years, but had been told that there wasn't the funds. He said he blamed the Government for not providing the County Council with enough money to purchase the clothing and the management for not making it a high enough priority. The management had told him that his men would get the kit "when we can afford it".

Of course in this instance it isn't the Government that is at fault. The blame lies solely with the Fire Brigade's management. They decided that money that should have been spent on providing better safety clothes for their firefighters was to go on an abortive attempt to recruit blacks and Asians to the Brigade.

Four days after Jim Sheridan's accident all fire stations in the country were faxed

messages emphasising the need for firefighters to wear 'substantial trousers' underneath their leggings. That is no alternative for being issued with the right kit.

Exactly a week after the accident 1400 pairs of new protective trousers were issued and this despite the union told that the purchase of such issue would have to be made over two financial years. "They've suddenly found the money" said Mick Evenson.

It's a scandal that a firefighter has to be injured first before money can be made available to protect these very professional people. But that is society today all over. Those in authority do nothing until someone is injured or property is damaged.

National Front policy in all sphere's of life believes that prevention is better than cure. Be prepared and avert disaster, don't wait for it to happen and then react afterwards.

Just an NF Supporter? Why not do a little more? Become a 'Friend of the Front'

IF YOU are a supporter of the National Front but unable to give active help to your local branch then assist the NF in another way.

Become a 'Friend of the Front' by giving £5.00 a month to the NF to help meet the daily running costs of the Party. 'Friends of the Front' get a regular chairman's newsletter and their own personal payment card. They also have the satisfaction of knowing that their contributions each month are helping the National Front in its battle to win back our country.

Send your first payment to: The Secretary, P.O.Box 2269, London E6 3RF.

ENERGY

COAL: The Short Term Answer by Alex Mulkerrin

MANY OF our readers will be aware that the mining industry in Wales is on the verge of being totally wiped out. At present there are only four deep-mined pits left in South Wales; Betws, Penallta, Taff Merthyr and Tower Mardy. Only one of these, Betws, has a realistic chance of surviving the latest Government-inspired onslaught.

If all the pits are shut down it will be the *coup-de-grace* to a once powerful industry which has played such an important part in shaping modern Welsh identity and culture. Between 1979 and 1990 over 210,000 jobs have been lost in the Welsh mining industry and dozens of pits have been closed. What makes this record particularly disgraceful, and the Government's close involvement so shabby, is the fact that there are still extensive reserves of coal in South Wales.

Of course the Government claim no responsibility for this. The shape of the energy market is determined by the consumer - the powerful electricity companies - and their decisions are dictated by energy costs. If coal is more expensive than gas or nuclear power then it does not deserve to survive.

But quite apart from the most important factor when deciding an energy policy, the need to safeguard our future security and makes sure that we do not become dependent on foreign countries for our energy supplies, it is simply not true that nuclear power or gas is cheaper than coal.

Recent studies have compared the cost of generating coal with three different types of nuclear generator: the Magnox Reactor, the Advanced Gas-Cooled Reactor (AGR) and the Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR). All have been conclusively proved to be more expensive than coal. For example PWR is

usually far more expensive to run, and offers less employment, both directly and indirectly, than a coal-fired power station.

Why then, you may ask, is nuclear power preferred to coal? The answer is for several reasons:

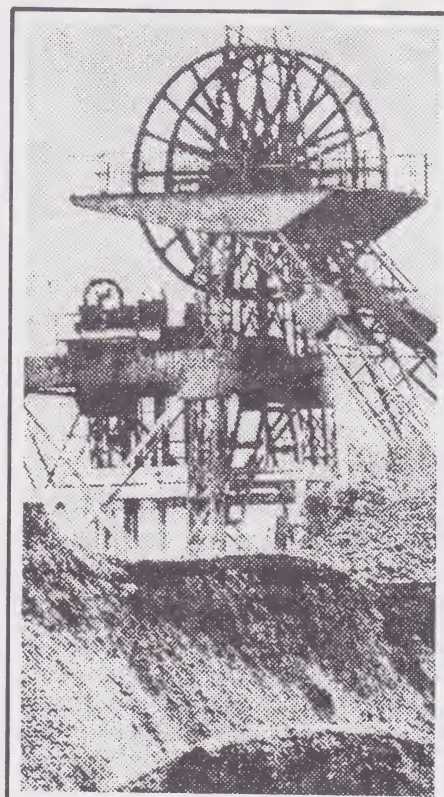
- ★ The formidable strength of the nuclear lobby.

- ★ The Government's desire to weaken the bargaining power of the NUM by providing a major alternative source of energy.

- ★ A by-product of spent nuclear fuel is plutonium - the material from which nuclear bombs are made. A good example of this was the building of Calder Hall, part of the Sellafield site, which was opened in 1956 to maximise the output of plutonium, not electricity, as the Government claimed.

There is also an important environmental reason why this country, in the short term at least, must continue to rely on coal as our major source of energy. Greenhouse emissions are still set to increase substantially by the year 2025. The nuclear lobby is vociferously arguing that CO₂ emissions can best be reduced by relying on nuclear power. This is dangerously misleading. Even if Britain built 25 new nuclear power plants at a cost of at least £45 billion, CO₂ emissions would still increase by 20%. Nuclear power is at *best* a medium to-long term solution to a British energy strategy. It is largely irrelevant to the prevention of global warming, and causes environmental problems in its own right, most notably the production of nuclear waste and plutonium.

Although the use of coal is also environmentally harmful, the National Front energy strategy is to radically develop our renewable energy sources - wind, wave



COAL: It is important that in the short-term Britain continues to rely on coal as a major energy source.

and hydro-electric power - it is important that in the short term Britain continues to rely on coal as our major energy source. In any case it is possible to eliminate the harmful sulphur emissions, which are the cause of acid rain, by the simple use of filters.

Britain still has coal reserves which are capable of lasting for another 300 years. Coal could still provide three-quarters of the UK's electricity generation, and it could take the place of oil and gas for space and water heating. It could be used far more in industry and be used to provide synthetic gas or liquid fuels.

In the light of all this the Government's deliberate and callous run-down of a major indigenous energy source, and the devastation it has inflicted on hundreds of local mining communities, is nothing short of criminal. Sadly it mirrors the similar attack by the Conservative Party on nearly all our native industries so that Britain is now in the humiliating position of being utterly dependent upon the goodwill of foreign competitors for our economic survival.

The message to be drawn from this catastrophe is that only one political party, the National Front, has policies that put the interests of the British people first. Only one political party, the National Front, is not solely concerned with profit margins, and only one political party, the National Front, will succeed in once again making Britain self-dependent and able to safeguard its position in the world.

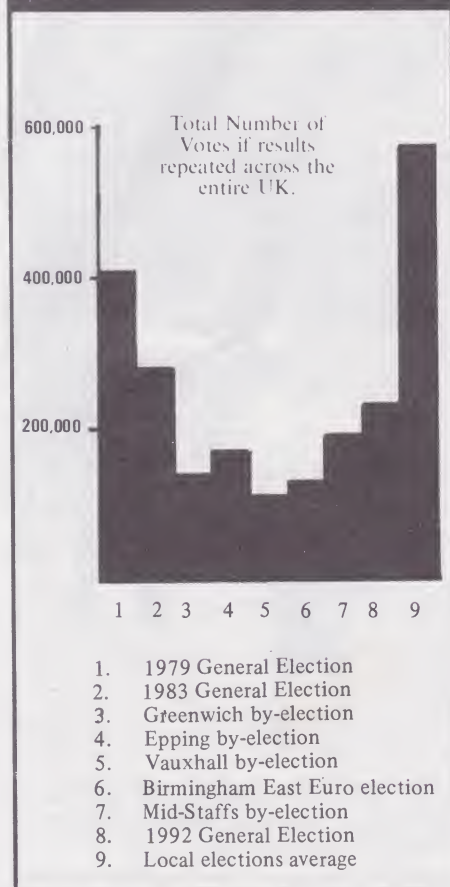


SELLAFIELD: Nuclear power is at best a medium term solution to Britain's energy needs.

ELECTIONS

IMPROVING OUR SHARE OF THE VOTE By Ian Anderson

NATIONAL FRONT VOTES



AT LONG last, after years of re-organisation and preparation, the National Front is firmly back on the road to electoral success. Since 1990 we have felt that after ten years of electoral decline we had turned the corner. Now there can be no doubt as you can see from the chart. We have a long way to go but we are definitely back on track and making steady progress.

The road to eventual victory will not be smooth and we can expect the odd setback along the way but we will never sink again to the depths that we plummeted in 1987 and 1988. However, as we take each step forward, as our votes steadily increase, so we must make sure that we then move on to the next stage. Having emerged from the less than 1% bracket to today where about one person in fifty is prepared to give us their vote, we must now set our sights higher and make sure that our progress continues.

REAL TEST

Our next real test is the May 1993 elections which take place in many non-urban areas. These elections will not be held in our strongest areas and so they will be a stern test of our progress. If we are to do well then it is absolutely essential that we only contest elections where proper groundwork has been done. A full campaign can only be conducted if it is started now and carried through continuously until next May.

A basic campaign and the minimum considered would include:-

- 1) An immediate leafletting of the target ward with one of the standard leaflets or a local patriot style leaflet.
- 2) A 2nd leafletting in February/March.
- 3) The distribution of an election address next May and selective canvassing.
- 4) A concerted and continuous campaign of letter writing to the local newspapers which cover the ward.

This is the absolute minimum and should be accompanied by the build up of a literature sales round in the area. It is not unreasonable to expect to build up a round of at least twenty regular buyers of *The FLAG* in each ward to be contested. This will not only provide a solid base of support it will also make it relatively easy to obtain the ten signatures required for each candidate.

A literature round can be built up in a number of ways. Obviously every enquirer should be persuaded to buy *The FLAG* each month. Door-to-door papers sales are an ideal way of building up the round. Once you have a few regular buyers then remember to always ask them if any of their friends or neighbours would be interested.

As well as building up your support this round is a useful source of finance, as well as the profit from sale of *The FLAG* and *Vanguard* you will also receive occasional donations. When the election is called these same people can be asked to dig a little deeper to fund the election campaign.

Local council elections are, in fact, not very expensive. A typical costing for a good campaign would be as follows:-

■ 1st Standard Leaflet	£27.00
■ 2nd Local Leaflet	£45.00
■ Election address	£65.00
TOTAL:	£137.00

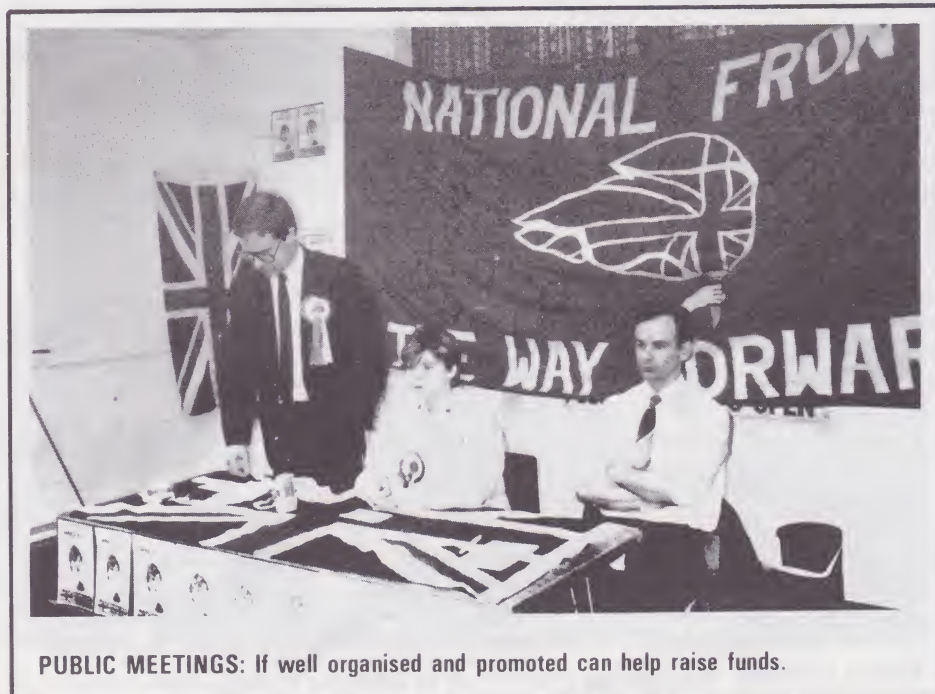
Against this expenditure can be set the extra income that will only be received if you contest the election. In some areas we will also be arranging public meeting which will help to raise funds. A careful branch can make quite a nice profit out of the whole campaign, especially if the share of new membership subscriptions is taken into account.

The key to these local elections is to concentrate resources on those areas being contested. Hold your meetings in or near the wards, invite local people along if they are interested. Make sure that there is a continuous flow of literature into the area and once adopted get your candidate known.

These elections are important to the National Front and they must be fought properly and responsibly. Existing branches which sit back and do nothing now will get a very blunt reply when they ask Head Office next March about fighting elections. The NF is now clearly making progress, we cannot afford to have incompetent or inefficient branches that think a local election campaign can be fought in the last two weeks and then who achieve mediocre results. Our election performance has started to improve, this must continue and we must organise ourselves to make sure it does.

Before any National Front Branch nominates a candidate for an election the Head Office of the National Front must be informed of all the details pertaining to the election. Give them a call on

081-471-6872



PUBLIC MEETINGS: If well organised and promoted can help raise funds.

ROOTS OF THE BRITISH

Combating the Culture-Myth by Alex Mulkerrin

ONE OF THE "jewels" in the multi-racial crown is the claim that the British people themselves are a nation of immigrants. Undoubtedly the lynch-pin in this theory is the belief that the Anglo-Saxon colonisation of lowland Britain was a substantial and far reaching process. Is this in fact true?

It is certainly true that for many years historians believed that Anglo-Saxons migrated en masse to England, either exterminating or driving out the native Britons, but this interpretation no longer predominates. It has been recognised that in the areas of so-called "secondary settlement", principally Mercia and Wessex, a large British population formed the vast mass of the inhabitants.

In these areas the Anglo-Saxons were present largely as an aristocratic ruling elite. However, due to rapid advances in archaeological techniques, it is now increasingly evident that even in the areas of primary settlement (East Anglia, Essex and Sussex) substantial numbers of Britons survived the conquest and continued to form the bulk of the population.

In any case Nationalists cannot accept the premise behind the "Nation of Immigrants" argument - that the modern British people are composed of a mix of different races. The Briton, Anglo-Saxon, Viking (Dane), and Norman all belong to the same race, and they all belong to the same sub-race (Indo-European). The only differences between the Britons and Anglo-Saxons were cultural and linguistic ones, and the modern Briton can be justifiably proud of his rich and varied cultural history.

"CULTURE-MYTH"

M.J. Whittock has accurately described the traditional image of the Anglo-Saxon conquest of England as a "culture myth" (*The Origins of England 410-600*, London 1986 p.83). An attempt, by succeeding generations, to understand their cultural past by presenting the social order as it's subscribers perceive it, or would like to see it. Modern archaeological and historical research strongly supports such an analysis of contemporary British and Anglo-Saxon literary material. Recent research into rural settlement patterns, urban survival and grave-rites has dispelled many previously uncontested assumptions.

For example, archaeologists have discovered that there was a great degree of continuity in burial customs between the 4th-7th centuries. This strongly suggests that habits established locally within the early to mid-5th century often proved decisive in determining the rites used in the majority of graves within a cemetery throughout the pagan era. It is impossible to reconcile this long-continuing pattern with any degree of large-scale immigration, which would surely have upset this balance.

Recent anthropological studies of grave sites have further strengthened this impression. One study has demonstrated that in Hampshire in the latter half of the 5th and 6th centuries the majority of the bodies adorned with Germanic style grave-goods, which actually made up a very small proportion of the total, were of native stock, not migrant Germanic. More significantly, this has been largely the same conclusion drawn from the study of a grave site at Ecles in Kent - an area of primary Germanic settlement.

Archaeological studies have also shown a surprising degree of urban survival throughout the period of transition from Romano-British to Anglo-Saxon rule. Of more importance, recent research has also proven a strong degree of continuity in rural settlement patterns, even in areas of primary settlement. In Sussex for example it is now thought that the great feudal estates of the Saxon and Norman periods may not after all be the work of Germanic enterprise, but the result of a gradual evolution from as far back as the Bronze Age.



THE BRITISH: Evidence confirms that there might have been political conquest but not large-scale colonisation.

The widespread retention of pre-Saxon agricultural landscapes and systems throughout lowland Britain is extremely difficult to explain had the British peasantry been exterminated or swept away. One can only conclude from their survival that the bulk of the population was not massively displaced even in those areas of primary settlement.

Furthermore, studies of Old English personal names and place-name evidence, not by themselves conclusive, support such findings. Cerdic, the founder of the West Saxon Royal dynasty, is a British name. As are Caedwalla and Cenwealh, two later kings of Wessex. The name Ethelwealh (a king of Sussex) is also evidence of British mixing. In addition the following regional names of the English kingdoms, or administrative units, are all derived from Celtic forms: Bernicia, Craven, Deira, Kent, Kesteven, Leeds, and Lindsey. And it is now believed that the modern cities of York, Gloucester, Salisbury and Rochester are of Celtic origin.

All the evidence so far presented points overwhelmingly to a political conquest, not a large-scale colonisation. Certainly the impression conveyed by Gildas is of a political conquest rather than a mass-migration. According to Gildas the initial Saxon adventurers came in only three ships (ie, a maximum of 200 men), and their rebellion would have been undertaken by a force of hundreds not thousands. This



NATIVE BRITONS: They were not exterminated or driven out by Anglo-Saxon invaders.

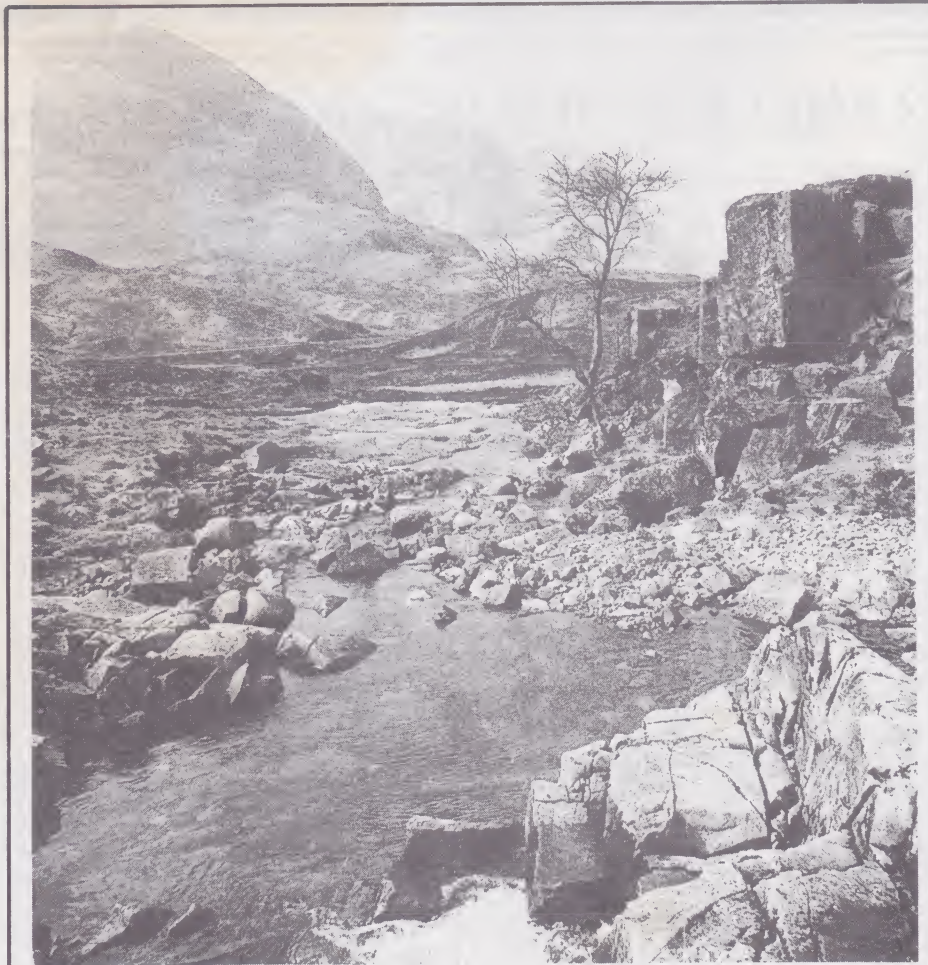
conforms with the various versions of the Anglo-Saxon chronicle. Aelle was credited with only three ships. Cerdic and Cynric had just five ships. Port and his sons with just two, and in 514AD the West Saxon invaders again had only five ships.

Although these actual numbers may owe more to the fabric of heroic verse than reality, nonetheless all the chronicle evidence concurs with the view that the Saxon settlement was undertaken by very small numbers of men. There is no literary evidence of any historical force that points to, or suggests, a mass migration of peoples.

NUMERICALLY SMALL

How then was it possible for the rich and numerous population of lowland Britain to have been conquered by such small numbers of people? Fundamentally because the bulk of the population in Britain by the mid-5th century consisted of a peasant community whose economic, social and legal status had been severely impaired as a result of Roman rule. There existed a vast gulf between this peasant base and the existence of a numerically small, late Roman elite. It was the lack of a cohesive ideology, language and culture, coupled with its geographical vulnerability, that made lowland Britain so ill-placed to resist even small bands of determined and able invaders. The Anglo-Saxon invaders were successful because they combined the two roles which had been carefully separated in late Roman society, those of aristocrat and warrior.

It is this basic de-stabilisation of British society which also accounts for the lack of British influence on Anglo-Saxon material culture. In order to advance up the social ladder it became necessary to adopt Anglo-Saxon language and culture. So much so that by the 7th century entire Celtic communities under indigenous leadership were being absorbed into English society en bloc. A similar process to this is thought to have occurred within the earlier areas of primary settlement. The settlement of



BRITAIN: Revealed findings for archaeologists that have nailed the 'Nation of Immigrants' lie.

Dorset in the latter half of the 7th century is revealing. Because it was not colonised until late in the settlement period, Dorset retained a large and vibrant British population. Yet only 1% of place-names are of proven Celtic origin. An excellent illustration of a cultural revolution occurring without any significant racial impact.

With the Anglo-Saxon settlement now

being placed by archaeologists and historians in its proper context - as a political conquest rather than a mass-migration - British Nationalists can begin combatting the modern day **culture-myth** so eagerly espoused by multi-racialists, that we are a "Nation of Immigrants".

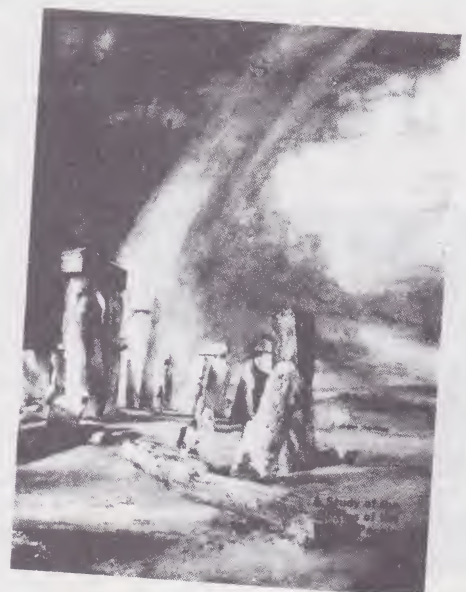
THE ROOTS OF THE BRITISH by Steve Brady

Who are we as a people? Where did the British come from? Are we a 'Nation of immigrants' as some multi-racialists would argue?

All this and much more is answered in this excellent 44 page book.

£2.95 inc post

FROM: The Secretary, P.O.Box 2269, London E6 3RF.



CURRENT AFFAIRS

3 MILLION IMMIGRANTS: 'Higher than Expected'

THERE ARE now more than 3 million non-Whites living in Britain according to a detailed study of the 1991 census published in December, 380,000 more than previously estimated.

People from ethnic minorities now make up 5.5% or more than one in twenty of Britain's entire population of 54.8 million. Indians form the largest group with 840,000, followed by 499,000 Caribbeans, 475,000 Pakistanis, 207,000 Africans, 160,000 Bangladeshis and 157,000 Chinese. There are of course another 250,000 ethnic Chinese on their way from Hong Kong!

The 1991 census was the first to include a question on ethnic status and was designed to provide Government policy-makers with a more accurate figure on the size and composition of non-White communities living in Britain.

Other surveys last year estimated the ethnic minority population as 2.6 million.

The immigrant communities are concentrated in the South East and the West Midlands says the study, which found that in 29 areas ethnic minorities accounted for more than 15% of the population.

David Owen, a researcher at the Centre for Ethnic Relations at Warwick University, said

"The overall figures are higher than we expected".

Nearly 45% of the ethnic population lives in Greater London, and in the West Midlands, the Birmingham City Council area is home to 206,600 people from ethnic minority groups, the largest figure for any local authority.

It's all a far cry from the days before the Second World War when Blacks made up only 7,000 of a British population of 44 million.

The study shows that while the Black and Asian population has continued to rise, the native White population has continued to decrease with British families only averaging 1.5 children per couple compared to

AREAS WITH LARGE ETHNIC GROUPS					
District	Ethnic min (%)	Ethnic min (000s)	% of GB	Largest ethnic min	% of pop
Brent	44.9	109.1	3.63	Indian	17.2
Newham	42.4	89.9	2.99	Indian	13.0
Tower Hamlets	35.4	57.1	1.90	Bangladeshi	22.9
Hackney	33.7	61.0	2.03	Caribbean	11.2
Ealing	32.4	89.1	2.96	Indian	16.1
Lambeth	30.1	73.8	2.45	Caribbean	12.6
Haringey	29.0	58.7	1.95	Caribbean	9.3
Leicester	28.5	77.1	2.56	Indian	22.3
Slough	27.7	28.0	0.93	Indian	12.5
Harrow	26.3	52.6	1.75	Indian	16.1
Waltham Forest	25.6	54.3	1.81	Caribbean	6.8
Southwark	24.4	53.4	1.78	Caribbean	8.3
Hounslow	24.3	49.7	1.65	Indian	14.3
Lewisham	22.0	50.8	1.69	Caribbean	10.1
Birmingham	21.5	206.6	6.87	Pakistani	6.9
Redbridge	21.4	48.4	1.61	Indian	10.2
Westminster	21.4	37.4	1.24	Other	4.3
Wandsworth	20.2	50.9	1.69	Caribbean	6.1
Luton	19.7	33.9	1.13	Pakistani	6.2
Islington	18.9	31.1	1.03	Caribbean	5.1
Wolverhampton	18.5	44.7	1.49	Indian	11.4
Barnet	18.3	53.7	1.79	Indian	7.3
Camden	17.8	30.3	1.01	Bangladeshi	3.5
Croydon	17.6	55.7	1.83	Caribbean	4.9
Hammersmith	17.6	26.1	0.87	Caribbean	5.9
Merton	16.2	27.5	0.91	Indian	3.4
Bradford	15.6	71.5	2.38	Pakistani	9.9
Kensington	15.6	21.6	0.72	Other	3.6
Blackburn	15.5	21.2	0.71	Indian	7.7
Total		1664.6	55.36		

Bangladeshi parents who have 7.1 children.

In the coming years the immigrant population will have an increasing influence over the way we live our lives and thus over the British national identity. Only one

political party has had the courage to grasp the nettle and call for a halt to this process by repatriating non-Whites back to their countries of ethnic origin. That party is the National Front.

Further Threat to Unborn Children

A WOMAN'S BOOK OF CHOICES

Abortion,

REBECCA CHALKER and Carol Downer are two very sick American women. They have produced a new book which includes a detailed guide to illegal home abortions.

A Woman's Book of Choices tells women how to carry out an abortion in their own home. It lists the equipment required and where it can be bought. The book is nothing short of a handbook for murder.

The owners of bookshops in Britain that are stocking the title must have a very warped sense of responsibility. Young impressionable women could do themselves terrible injury by trying to carry out the abortion techniques promoted in the book.

National Front members must be at the forefront of the campaign to get this book banned. Legal abortion is a disgusting



crime. Encouragement to commit illegal abortions is even worse.

OFFENSIVE: That Book!

CHINESE LESSONS TO BE LEARNED!

WHEN THE United Kingdom's lease of Hong Kong expires on the 30th June 1997 the UK will have the misfortune of being inundated with many tens of thousands of Chinese people. The exact figure - to the nearest thousand - may never be known; the Somali refugee escapade is an example of this Government's inability to count.

The Chinese will be entitled to come here courtesy of a Government which, yet again, has not consulted its people.

Perhaps we should take a look forward to what it could well be like in Britain post 1997 by seeing how such an influx of Chinese has affected another country - South Africa. A



HONG KONG: In 1997 250,000 Chinese will be leaving and heading for Britain.

report on the situation in South Africa periodical went as follows:

■ "The victims, as always, were Chinese. They were in their twenties or thirties and often had tattoos across their chests.

One victim, who is still unidentified, was found floating face downwards in the river

with a 12 inch crossbow bolt in his skull. Another was dumped by the roadside, his body burnt beyond recognition.

This series of ruthless killings has baffled South African detectives, and it has sickened them too even though many of them have experienced seeing the victims of necklacing.

Early suspicions about a serial killer hunting orientals were ruled out and further investigations revealed that they were dealing with something that was new to them - the Triads had arrived in South Africa.

The Triad gangs, with such names as *Flying Eagles* and *Table Mountain* run protection rackets and prostitution rings in Johannesburg, Cape Town and other cities. They also smuggle ivory, gold, and rhino horn, while illegally exporting exotic foods such as dried shark fins.

Two senior Triad members, Li Wann Tau, who first arrived in South Africa in 1987 as an illegal immigrant, and Chen Ye Ting are able to enter and leave the country at will in order to supervise their underworld empires and this is done despite being known to the police.

A network of 'safe houses' amongst the Chinese community and readily obtainable false passports makes the likelihood of arrest remote. The silence of murder witnesses further frustrates the police". ■

South Africa receives thousands of Chinese every year adding to the 11,000-strong population already there. They are lured by the Pretoria Government who sees them as natural supporters of the National Party in a future election. Isn't this just shades of our Conservative Government who are only accepting the wealthiest Chinese from Hong Kong as they see them as their natural supporters at a future election.

Triad members from Hong Kong will make for Britain to join their compatriots already here in Liverpool and Glasgow. Triad crime of protection rackets and prostitution rings will expand to other British cities unless steps are taken now to halt the Chinese invasion of Britain in 1997.

The social fabric of the United Kingdom will be put under great strain. The police already under-manned and ill-resourced will be swamped further by yet another alien network of crime in Britain.

NOW is the time for the British people to say NO to the Chinese from Hong Kong!



The Sick Mind of Benetton

WHEN CLOTHES firm Benetton started to promote multi-racialism in their advertisement in order to try to sell more clothes, the National Front drew the public's attention to the sick mind that must be behind that campaign.

Well that sick mind has surfaced again in their latest advertising campaign

which shows a sea bird caught in a Gulf War oil slick.

There is obviously a policy of 'no holds barred' when Benetton is in search of profits. Be it the suffering of sea birds in the Gulf or the suffering of the threatened White civilisation, if it makes money then its fair game for Benetton.

HISTORY

RICHARD III: A True Image by Alex Mulkerrin

THE TRADITIONAL image of Richard III and his reign (1483-85) still holds a powerful sway over the public's imagination. This image popularised by Shakespeare in the very late 16th and 17th centuries, is of a physically deformed and thoroughly wicked king.

This view is neatly summed up by Raphael Holinshed, writing in the late 16th century,

"Richard, the third son . . . was in wit and courage equal with either of them (his brothers), in body and prowess far under them both, little of stature, ill-featured of limbs, crooked backed, his left shoulder much higher than his right, hard favoured of visage . . ."

"He was malicious, wrathful, envious and from afore his birth ever forward. It is for truth reported that the Duchess his mother had so much ado in her travail, that she could not be delivered of him uncut; and that he came into the world with his feet forward . . . and, as the fame runneth also, not untoothed."

(Chronicles, Ed. R. Hosley, New York 1968 p.712)

This image is a complete literary fabrication and must remain one of the most successful propaganda coups in British history. Richard III may well have been both small and slight in build, but none of his contemporaries who comment on his appearance mention any abnormality. There is no reliable evidence for the popular Tudor image that he was a hunchback, and a recent x-ray examination of his portrait in the Royal Collection (*thought to have been painted in the late 15th century*) has shown the existence of an original straight shoulder-line, later painted over to give the impression of a raised right shoulder. Such a distortion of Richard's physical appearance was just one aspect of a carefully orchestrated Tudor campaign intended to blacken the name of our last Plantagenet king, and thus to justify their own usurpation of the English throne.

TYRANNICAL

A example of this, which still catches the public's imagination today, is the belief that Richard himself was a tyrannical usurper who murdered the 'Little Princes' in the Tower of London, before finally paying for his crimes at the Battle of Bosworth Field in August 1485. England and Wales were then delivered into the safe and righteous hands of Henry Tudor. The question of who actually murdered the Princes - Edward, Prince of Wales (Søn of Edward IV) and Richard, Duke of York - though absorbing, obscures the contemporary *real politik* behind the whole episode.

During the later reign of Edward IV (1461-83) politics revolved around the mutual antagonism between the adherents of Richard, representing the old landed families and the influential Woodville family. A clear middle ground emerged, of those loyal to Edward, Prince of Wales, following Edward IV's death. In 1483 Richard found himself in an impossible



RICHARD III
Victim of a
carefully
orchestrated
Tudor
campaign
intended to
blacken the
name of our
last
Plantagenet
king and
thus to
justify their
own
usurpation of
the English
throne.

situation. Named in Edward's will as Protector of England, Richard was charged with good government of the country until Edward was declared of age and crowned King.

Unfortunately Edward was in the hands of Richard's hated enemies the Woodvilles, who were clearly intent on an early coronation and the destruction of Richard himself.

The Prince of Wales was also known to favour the Woodvilles. Furthermore Richard was unable to rely upon the support of the moderates, whose only interest lay in seeing the ascent of Edward to the English throne. Richard's very own survival therefore dictated that he seize the crown himself. To further survive his coup Richard was compelled to rely upon the fanatical loyalty of his Northern adherents, but this in turn only served to alienate the influential magnates in the South and East of England. It was their treachery which was to ultimately cost Richard his throne.

Far from being the wicked uncle of Tudor legend Richard III was a fearless and courageous warrior, who proved himself to be a vigorous and statesmanlike king. Richard's personal bravery has never been questioned, even by his enemies. For example Richard fought in the battles of

Barnet (1471) and Tewkesbury (1471), two of the most significant battles of the Civil War. In both battles Richard commanded the vanguard and distinguished himself in the thick of the fighting. His valour at Bosworth Field in 1485 bordered on the suicidal.

Loyalty, principally to Edward IV and the Yorkist cause was another dominant feature of Richard III's personality. His personal motto "*Loyaulte me lie*" (*Loyalty binds me*), suggests the value and importance Richard himself attached to this attribute. It is a sad fact that the patronage and favour he showed to the most powerful magnates of the realm was never reciprocated. Henry Stafford, the Duke of Buckingham, despite being lavished with honours, rebelled early in Richard's reign. Lord Stanley, the Duke of Northumberland refused to bring his forces into play at the Battle of Bosworth, standing aside with his army of 7,000 men awaiting the outcome of the conflict; and it was the Stanley's betrayal at Bosworth which was to cost Richard his throne and his life.

This was a particularly bitter blow since Richard, during his brief reign, proved to be a capable and energetic King. His foreign policy was primarily directed at securing the Yorkist inheritance which required taking

possession of the person of Henry Tudor. In this he proved unsuccessful, due largely to the hostility of the Duke of Brittany and the French king. Because of this Richard reorganised and greatly strengthened the English army and navy, and also concluded a peace treaty with King James III of Scotland.

The central theme of Richard's domestic policy was strengthening the government administration, coupled with a determined drive to eliminate government extortion and corruption. A laudable objective which was largely accomplished.

Paul Murray Kendal, in a highly entertaining biography of Richard III, argues persuasively that England neither needed or wanted to be 'rescued' by Henry VII (*another hollow Tudor lie*). Furthermore in a brilliant demolition of Henry's character, and a devastating assessment of Henry's reign, Kendal writes about his 'shilling diplomacy' and concludes.

"He based his title on the actuality of conquest, and he ruled England, with his guard and his secrecy and iron self-interest, much in the manner of an alien conqueror . . .

"He had one standard of judging an act or policy - did it show a profit? Profit was anything that strengthened his rule. He was staggeringly objective; he permitted himself neither emotions, illusions, nor commitment to principle. Like a true adventurer he travelled without baggage; hence he could use both hands to keep his crown on his head". (Richard III. 1955 p.379-88).

There is no doubt it is these attributes which account for Henry's popularity today, he could, after all, act as a role model for many of our present politicians. With the culture of greed and profit that dominates society today it is little wonder that many commentators on this period of English and Welsh history have shown Henry VII such great respect, and treated with such disdain



EDWARD IV, from a painting belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, and the influential Elizabeth Woodville from the original contemporary portrait at Queens' College, Cambridge.

the courage demonstrated in the face of adversity by Richard III.

Richard III would have made a great king. He proved himself highly competent, able, energetic and courageous. A stirring tribute to Richard's personal valour and ideals is provided by the anonymous author of the contemporary poem, *The Ballad of Bosworth Field*. Towards the end of the battle, when it was clear that Richard had lost, one of his knights tries to persuade Richard to flee, saying . . .

*"Here is thy horse at thy hand ready;
Another day thou may worship win,
And for to reign with royalty,
To wear the crown, and be our king".*

To this appeal Richard replies . . .

*"Give me my battle-axe in my hand,
Set the crown of England on my head so high!
For by Him that shaped both sea and land,
King of England this day I will die!*

*One foot will I never flee
Whilst the breath is my breast within!"*
*As he said, so did it be;
If he lost his life, he died a King".*

(M. Bennet. *The Battle of Bosworth* 1985 p.173)

This last passage provides inspiration from which all Nationalists should surely take heart. If you are fighting for a worthy cause then you can never lose.

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A TROUBLESHOOTING SPECIAL

By Ian Anderson

THE POOR old Reds are in all sorts of trouble these days. They have lost all intellectual credibility with the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and with the total abandonment of socialism by the Labour Party at home. The student radicalism of the past has disappeared even though their lecturers, brought up in the 60's on a diet of Vietnam War protests and world communism, still peddle their shoddy ideas. Today's students can see right through them.

Unlike many countries on the continent, particularly France, there is tradition of an intellectual *Radical Right* in Britain so our students have been left totally adrift in an ideological vacuum.

Against this background the National Front is steadily making ground and causing alarm bells to ring around the liberal-left establishment. However things have changed since the 1970's but the Reds do not appear to have woken up to this.

SEARCHLIGHT

Always in the forefront of those forces determined to oppose nationalism, the people behind the *Searchlight* magazine are an odd assortment of individuals. Gerry Gable, its leading light has scant regard for the truth having helped dropped the BBC programme *Panorama* right in it over their famous 'Maggie's Militant Tendency' programme where he was a researcher. More recently *Searchlight* itself came a cropper and had to cough up over allegations about *Sun* journalist Gary Bushell.

But then *Searchlight* is not there to tell the truth, it is there to build up its own readership (and the self-importance of its producers). By shouting about the bogeyman of Hitler-worshipping, jack-booted Nazis, Gable and his mates justify their own existence by conning money off gullible members of the public. After all how can you be a fanatical anti-Nazi if there are no Nazis to be fanatical about?

In Britain there may well be a couple of Nazis and *Searchlight* is all too quick to multiply their numbers and invent many more. One man and his dog and a couple of white sheets becomes 'The Growing Menace of the Klu Klux Klan'. Poor Gerry's real nightmare is a sane, sensible and responsible



DESERTED BY THE LABOUR PARTY: The poor old Reds are in all sorts of trouble these days. The student radicalism of the past has disappeared, only their teachers remain!

nationalist movement which largely ignores him.

ARA/AFA/ANL

Closely aligned to *Searchlight* is the Anti-Racist Alliance which is particularly noticeable by its almost total lack of activity apart from its meetings and large number of 'affiliated organisations'. In terms of action it confines itself to occasional (very occasional) sorties against anyone not of the 'Left'.

They tolerate and even work with AFA (Anti-Fascist Action) which exists in Hertfordshire and Manchester but judging by their activists' accents have their main headquarters in Dublin. They fancy themselves as the hard men of the left and organise occasional activities - but only

outside pub opening hours.

Searchlight and the Anti-Racist Alliance were understandably annoyed when, just as they thought they had cornered the market, out from the grave crawls Peter Hain and his Anti-Nazi League.

Holding aloft their circular 'lollipop' placards of red and yellow they tried to recreate the hysteria of the 1970's. However they have hit two major problems. Firstly the ranks of the 'left' have thinned out dramatically and secondly the National Front have changed out of all recognition - the scowl and the fist being replaced by the smile and rational argument.

As a result Anti-Nazi League demonstrations have more closely resembled rural bus queues rather than mass rallies. They also seem unable to grasp even the simplest of political realities. In Cannock, when the NF had a meeting there, a bunch of about 60-70 ANL members turned up and attempted to stop the meeting. Faced with the determination of our members in the West Midlands they were unsuccessful. However a few weeks later local NF organiser Andy Carmichael bumped into a few of these Reds in a local pub. The conversation they had went roughly like this.

ANL: You're a racist aren't you?

Andy: Define what you mean by racist.

ANL: Er... no you define it.

Andy: I recognise that there are differences between people of different races and that

Anti-Fascist Bulletin

THE ANTI-FASCIST BULLETIN: In fact it promotes Fascism by organising its supporters to deny freedom of speech to its political opponents.

they have developed their different cultures.
ANL: *Well the NF is a fascist party then.*

Andy: First can you define what you mean by a fascist party.

ANL: *Er . . . no you define it.*

Andy: Well I think that a fascist is someone who stands outside a lawful meeting trying to prevent people from getting in to hear someone else's political point of view.

ANL: *Er . . . Well yes, I see what you mean!*

NO BETTER

Down in Lewisham they have been faring no better. The NF has been contesting a series of by-elections and building up a local branch. At the election night counts the Reds have been turning up to demonstrate against us. At the first count there were only a dozen or so, but by the second the numbers had risen to around 80. This posed no problems for us as we simply walked past them into the Town Hall. However on the third count they pulled out all the stops to get a major mobilisation. They even managed to get an advertisement in *Time Out* and in various 'Red' publications. As the evening approached the NF counting agents were just getting slightly concerned as to how many demonstrators the opposition would be able to turn out.

However we were some way from the hall when the total count by the Police gave us a tally of just 53 Reds. Later that evening two of our members ended up in the same place as 30 of the Reds and again a conversation between them went like this . . .

ANL: *Are you for or against the miners?*

NF: We obviously support them just as we did during the last strike. We believe Britain needs a coal mining industry. During the last strike we raised money for miners' families and donated food parcels in several areas.
ANL: *But you're opposed to Trade Unions on the whole.*

NF: No not at all. We believe that the working people need such organisations to protect them. We disagree with some trade union policies such as that of allowing cheap foreign labour to undercut the wages of British workers.

ANL: *But Adolf Hitler was against Trade Unions.*

NF: Just another reason why we are opposed to the policies of that man.

ANL: *But you are fascists aren't you?*

NF: No not at all. We are a democratic nationalist political party. You really should try to read more informed publications. You're right out of touch with reality.

PETER HAIN:
 Exhumed the
 Anti-Nazi
 League from
 its grave.



As a result of numerous similar conversations between 'Reds' and members of the National Front coupled with the general demoralisation among the ranks of

THE IGNORANT FACE OF THE BRITISH 'LEFT':

In many cases those opposing the National Front have no idea of its policies or what it stands for as this classic example shows.



the left, it seems that various groups opposed to the National Front are having great difficulty in mobilising support.

They may still draw numbers when they fall back on the old trick of persuading second-rate bands to support their tatty music concerts, but when it comes to opposing the NF many of their erstwhile supporters are having second thoughts.

I met one member of the NF recently who admitted that he was a member of the Anti-

Nazi League in the mid-seventies. Now he's older he acknowledges that his opposition to the NF was based on ANL lies about what the party really stood for. He is certain that the ANL only thrives on such ignorance and that the more their supporters found out about the National Front the less likely they would be to oppose us.

Perhaps if things go on like this we will be able to start up an Ex-ANL section within the National Front where members can reminisce about the lies they were told and how they finally came to see the light.

FOOTNOTE:

FURTHER TO last month's *Troubleshooting* we thought that you might be interested to learn that there have been one or two curious developments. In the South-West the *South Devon Patriotic Forum* has had a slight difficulty. In one go the Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary and Organiser all resigned together, announcing that he is giving up politics to concentrate on his laundry.

Western Goals announced that it was holding a Fringe Meeting at the Conservative Party Conference with Alessandra Mussolini. Unfortunately this didn't take place because the organisers Bowden and Acton each thought the other had sent the invitation to their Italian guest.

The latest development is the sudden conversion of *Western Goals* into the *European Book Society*, where for just £20.00 a year you can actually obtain their booklists and have the immense privilege of buying books from them. They are also holding a social evening where you can part with more cash in exchange for one of Mr Acton's cucumber sandwiches. But be warned get there early, once *Bunter* Bowden starts filling his face there won't be much left for anyone else.

Troubleshooting is offering a valuable prize for guessing how many people might attend such a function. Send your prediction to *Vanguard* (no entries over ten will be considered seriously) and the first correct answer out of the hat will receive a handsomely wrapped and individually produced cucumber sandwich.

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MONEY-MAKING: The Reds can still draw numbers when they fall back on the old trick of organising music concerts for gullible youngsters.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

A United Spirit Needed

by Maureen Smith

PEOPLE

Have they the priority in society today?
Are they merely a means to an end?
Is purchasing power more important?
Why have people lost their souls?
Did they have any initially?
Why the basic instinct for survival?

MOST REASONABLY well-balanced people care about their neighbours. We hear so often the quote 'keeping up with the neighbours'. It implies a certain competitiveness which is not necessarily applicable.

Caring about one's neighbour does not mean continually knocking on their door inquiring about their health and wealth but does mean respecting each others privacy. It means keeping intrusion - noise etc - to a reasonable tolerance. It means being available in an emergency. 'Looking out for each other' as a friend so aptly put it to me the other day.

Being a decent neighbour is of importance in society today. To respect one's neighbour is to wish for mutual contentment for all concerned. We CAN help one another as was the case in days gone by. What better example than in the war years when we had a common enemy and therefore we were united together. The acts of comradeship both in the field of battle and on the streets of Britain in those dark days is well documented.

Being a good neighbour does not come easy when some neighbours can be particularly difficult. Say they are less than honest and deceive you. Say they steal your property. Say they try to inflict their will on

you and you have a disagreement. Britain as a nation stood together when faced with difficult foreign neighbours in those days.

Today's European neighbours could come into this category. When all this Maastricht business comes out into the open - something that is going to take its time if current trends are anything to go by - we will find our European neighbours moving into our area, dictating to us, conducting themselves in an arrogant manner. Trading with them is fine by anyone's book but things must be fair and equal. Live and let live, do I hear? Yes fine when we are all of the same opinion but not so fine if we are not.

*"We will find our
European neighbours
moving into our area,
dictating to us and
acting in an arrogant
manner"*

People are all different; it would be a very boring world if we were all the same. We think differently, we act differently, our beliefs differ as does our culture. No one argues with this.

Of course if we were all dedicated humanitarians we would care for each other and our neighbours. We would want the best

for everyone. Such motivation is a wonderful, healthy and admirable character. Something to work for, the good of humanity.

All very well but we do not live in a perfect world. We all know about equality, inequality, unfairness, the have's and the have-not's. We read and hear and see daily what the world is all about. Most of the time, it is not too pretty. It can become deeply oppressive and depressive.

Trading between national neighbours is a wonderful requirement and can be mutually gratifying. Cultural visitations are worthwhile. Inter-change of ideas and practices can be encouraged. On a tiny level one could equate 'car boot sales', where everyone gets a decent deal, to an international business arrangement on an immense scale.

Over the centuries, this nation has dealt with would-be invaders, would-be thieves, would-be dictators and would-be scroungers. Up until the present day we have, with the blood and the sacrifice of our people beaten off would-be aggressors.

But now today, without a single voice raised in anger, we have seen our neighbourhoods change, both the house next door and the country next door. I for one could never have dreamt that I would see such drastic changes in our national neighbourhoods. I don't like what I see. I'm afraid and angry at what I see. I know I am not alone in these feelings.

To defend Britain we must return to that united spirit of the Second World War. The British people must work together to halt the changes in our nation both within and without. If we don't the British people and these British islands will be lost for ever.



LEFT: President Mitterand of France: Too close European neighbours might dictate to us and act in an arrogant manner. CENTRE: The Blitz: British people must have that united spirit of World War II. RIGHT: Immigration: There have been drastic changes in our neighbourhoods.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Vanguard Publications'
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Threat to the Indigenous population

IN THE *Daily Telegraph* of the 29th September 1992 a piece by Peter Pallot reported remarks made by the Government Chief Medical Officer, Dr Kenneth Calman, part of this report was of particular interest. I quote from the article:-

'Dr Calman announced plans to boost care for ethnic minorities. The cultural and genetic backgrounds of Asian and Afro-Caribbean groups made them more vulnerable to strokes, heart disease and tuberculosis. His report said it showed:

- Higher rates of coronary deaths in those born in India.
- A higher rate of stroke deaths among people of Caribbean, African Commonwealth and Indian origins.
- Rates of tuberculosis in Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people 25 times greater than among whites.
- Up to six times the rate of schizophrenia in Caribbean people.
- Higher death rates in young babies of Pakistani born women.'

Dr Calman's remarks concerning the incidence of tuberculosis in Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi peoples being 25 times greater than in the White population reminds me of other press reports that I read last year stating that T.B. was on the increase in Leicester, those reports were careful to avoid mention of the prevalence of the disease amongst the immigrants but it was obvious that this was indeed the situation.

In the Belgrave area of Leicester only one third of the population is white, it would be interesting to read statistics of the incidence of TB in such areas, in the unlikely event that such figures become available.

This dreaded disease, once completely eradicated from Great Britain, has now once again established a bridgehead, is on the increase and will inevitably pose a threat to the indigenous population. This is a direct result of immigration policies foisted on the British people over the years by a succession of career politicians and carpetbaggers.

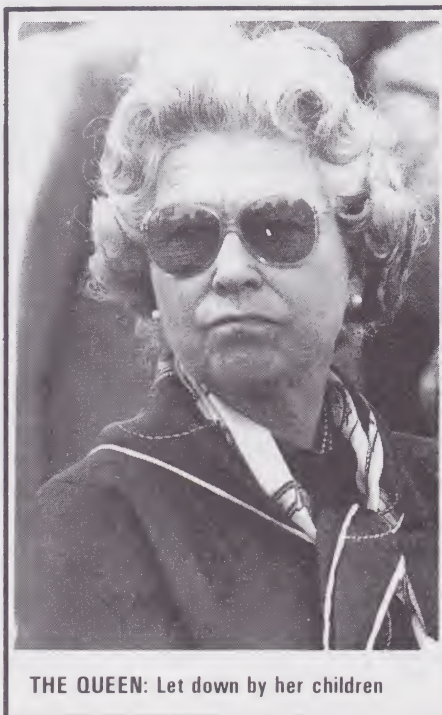
Capt. R. Bloxham,
Leicester.
LEICS.

The Need for Another National Front Anti-Drugs Campaign

IN THE middle eighties the National Front conducted an excellent anti-drugs campaign. I urge the Party to launch another one now.

Drugs have never been so rife in our inner-cities and unless something is done to combat its spread it will be come part of the way of life for a large section of British youth.

Mrs E. French,
Northampton.



THE QUEEN: Let down by her children

Has the Monarchy been discredited

THE FUTURE of the Monarchy is back at the forefront of discussion and, where in the past I have been a vociferous supporter of the Royal Family, I'm afraid now I am unable to argue in their favour.

The Queen has been a superb figurehead for her people and ably supported by Prince Philip have performed their duties with great dignity. The doubt about the future of the Monarchy has come about after the three disastrous marriages of her children.

The Queen has failed to guide her children. Marriages do fail, that is a fact of life, but with all the doors that open to the Royal Family you would have thought someone would have been able to thoroughly vet their partners and to ensure that the marriages would have lasted.

Mark Phillips, Sarah Ferguson and Diana Spencer have been disasters, totally lacking in any idea how to conduct themselves in the circles they moved to ensure the upkeep of the image of our Monarchy. Of course the Queen's children are equally to blame for the breakdown of their marriages but with more suitable partners those marriages would have survived.

The revelation that Diana Spencer should have her own palace in London at the taxpayers expense is total nonsense. Unless all this dead wood it trimmed from the Royal Family, I'm afraid our Monarchy will not see that far into the 21st century.

Mrs Susan Radcliffe,
Shrewsbury.

Abandon the Three Party System

UPON HEARING the latest increase in the unemployment figures together with a further drop in manufacturing output, it seems very apparent that this nation of ours is on a dangerous downward spiral to disaster unless immediate, stringent measures are introduced to stem this dismemberment of our tattered industrial home base.

If and when an economic recovery ever does take place which is exceedingly unlikely under the present economic climate, there will be little left of our manufacturing industry to take advantage of such an uptrend.

Clearly, cheap imports are principally to blame for this tragic state of affairs having been allowed by irresponsible politicians to flood our markets to such a degree that our home based manufacturers simply cannot compete against such overwhelming competition and, as a result, go bust.

Selective import controls are the only solution to this perplexing problem bearing in mind that the devious and sinister Japanese have had super protectionism implanted into their economy for over 30 years and have got away with it at the expense of other nations. No self respecting country would have any dealings with Japan particularly after the murderous and barbaric way these sadistic butchers treated our prisoners of war in Burma and Singapore during the last war.

Britain today faces a bleak future. The population faces growing unemployment, family break-ups through financial pressures, house repossessions and homelessness, bitter racial division, business bankruptcies and escalating crime. All our Government appears to be able to do is to grovel to the Germans, French and Japanese.

Is it any wonder then that people are fed up with the whole state of affairs? This country needs leading by a new political party that possesses the ability to restore national pride and confidence and make us believe in ourselves once again.

Having carefully studied the manifestos of the major and minor political parties, it is blatantly obvious there is only one party that seems to care anything about Britain at all and that is the National Front. It's manifesto contains all the vital ingredients designed to save this sinking ship of ours and put it firmly back on an even keel again.

The electorate would well be advised to abandon support for the three party system altogether and seriously give thought to the NF's policies for Britain.

T.B.Platt,
Berkhamstead,
Herts.

Why Britain Must Keep Out of Bosnia

DURING THE last war I spent some time on special operations in Yugoslavia. Our mission was to cause as much inconvenience to the occupying forces as was possible with our limited resources.

We were able to make the Germans' lives misery with our hit and run tactics, not because of any great operational genius but simple because of the terrain.

After 40 years of Communism little has changed as far as the Balkan landscape is concerned and if Britain gets involved with a war against Serbia it is one that will cost her dear.

The Serbs are accomplished fighters and if they can stop the Muslim advance into Europe then we should be supporting them not opposing them.

Claude Truscott,
Leeds,
West Yorkshire.

SPANIARDS FILCHING BRITAIN'S FISH

IN 1972 arch-European Edward Heath agreed that the fish in waters that had hitherto been regarded by everyone as British were re-classified as a common European source. Ever since then the British Government has continually bashed our fishing industry and devastated our traditional fishing communities.

Now, however, what little is left of our fishing fleet faces still further decimation directly as a result of the actions of the British Government. European Community Fisheries ministers have decided that fishing for cod, haddock and other white fish must be reduced by 20% over the next 4 years. On top of this the Government's Sea Fish (Conservation) Bill which is being rushed through Parliament will give the Government draconian powers to order fishing vessels to be tied up in port whenever they so decide.

To show how ludicrous this bill and the whole situation is, just consider these facts.

- This bill which imposes on British fishermen the strictest interpretation of E.C. conservation policies applies only to British vessels and not to vessels of any other European country.

- The Irish have managed to negotiate a special dispensation which excludes them from any cuts in fishing.

- Many fishermen believe that stocks of haddock and other white fish in the North Sea have recovered and at present are in sufficient quantities to fish commercially.

- Most ludicrous of all, fishing vessels of other countries, particularly Spain, have been re-registered in Britain and are taking our share of the total fishing quota and the European Commission has said that Britain is not allowed to do anything about it.

By a strange and, no doubt, unconnected co-incidence the European Commissioner



STANDING IDLE: The Government has draconian powers to order our fishing vessels to be tied up in harbour while the Spanish steal our fish.

for Fisheries is Manuel Marin - a Spaniard. At the recent fisheries conference he managed to get a major change in the issuing of fisheries licences. At present these are issued by individual countries, but in future all licences will be regulated by Manuel Marin and his European Fisheries Commission in Brussels. So much for John Major's claptrap about opposing centralisation.

This whole episode is a sorry and tragic indictment of the total failure of successive governments to stand up for the British people. Their failure is causing immense hardship and destroying our fishing communities. Meanwhile the Spaniards and others must be finding it very difficult to hide their glee at the stupidity of the British Government.

Front Pledge on British Film Industry

GOVERNMENT POLICY has devastated the once proud British film industry. It's non-intervention and market forces policy has resulted in the contraction of the industry from more than 30 studios to a mere handful and the staff working in those studios has shrunk from 7,000 to only 300.

Such famous places as the Pinewood Studios, creators of the James Bond and Superman films, and the Shepperton Studios, where *African Queen* and *The Third Man* were made now only just survive with much reduced staff and by making TV films only.

The output of UK films in 1991 was 46. In the United States it was 450 and from France's government-aided industry the output was a very credible 150. Of the top twenty films produced in 1985, six were British. In 1991 our industry could only claim half of a film with *Dance with the Wolves* being a joint UK/USA venture. However during the same time audiences in Britain have soared with attendances at UK



ATTENBOROUGH: One of the foundation stones of the British Film Industry.

cinemas increasing by 50%.

The decline set in from 1983 with the withdrawal by Geoffrey Howe of capital allowances. The the Eady Levy - which cross

subsidised small film makers - was withdrawn in 1985. The 1988 Broadcasting Act meant TV franchising was more expensive and the search for cheaper productions of programmes started in earnest.

By 1990 the Government realised that the rot had set in and called a meeting of producers. The results of this led to the Government taking the following steps.

- * A £4,000,000 British Film Commission
- * A £5,000,000 European Co-operation Fund
- * The setting up of a temporary working party
- * Small tax concessions.

John Woodward of the Film Producer's Alliance considered the Government package for an industry with sales of £265 million 'small beer' and too little, too late.

A National Front Government with national pride and prestige in mind would give the industry both its moral support and constructive, effective financial help.

BOOK REVIEW

LIONHEART: 'It's an Interesting Read' by John Hamilton

THE LAST Directorate meeting before the Annual Conference was to take place in London on a Sunday. There was no way that Stephen Ebbs and myself could arrive on time by travelling down from Lancashire by British Rail on the day so NF Chairman Ian Anderson kindly offered to put us up for the night if we travelled down the day before. We readily agreed.

As Stephen Ebbs is the Editor of *Vanguard*, Ian suggested that we hold an Editorial meeting on the same evening. I sat in on the meeting and found the discussion of great interest.

But I was flabbergasted when Ian suggested that I write an article for *Vanguard*. The article would be a review of *Vanguard's* sister magazine *Lionheart*.

"I'll do it if you promise you will never ask me to sing again", I joked.

But when I arrived home in Bolton I was cursing myself for accepting this task. I didn't mind writing an article but I didn't fancy writing a review of other peoples' work. What would my reaction be to someone criticising my writing? Well I've never been one to go back on my word, so here goes.

Stephen Ebbs kindly let me have three back copies of *Lionheart* to study, as to tell the truth I hadn't bought any in the past. My first reaction was what an idiot I had been by not getting hold of a copy sooner. It wasn't the heavy reading that I thought it would be.

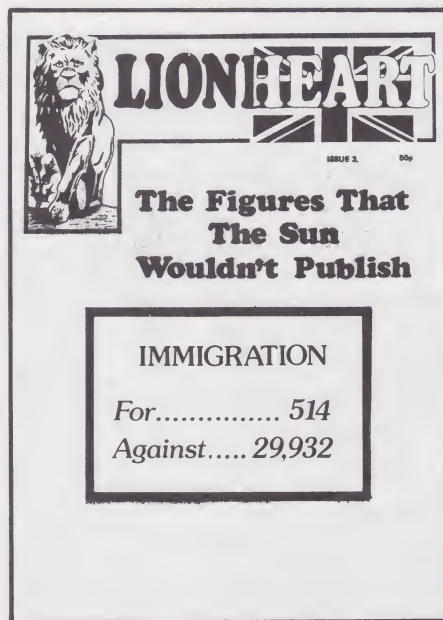
Now I'm somewhat of a lazy reader. I tend to put a book or magazine down if the reading starts to get too deep or involved. I always tend to re-read it the following day but never do. That reminds me I still have a copy of *Spearhead* from 1976. I keep meaning to read it. Ah well, I'll get around to it some day I suppose.

RESPONSIVE

In the Editorial of the pilot issue, Ian Anderson goes to some lengths to point out "We would like to make *Lionheart* responsive to the wishes of our readers", he invites letters from those readers, "but we also want you to write articles for us, even if you haven't written anything before there is no reason why you should not contribute and you will find details how to go about this on this page".

Brilliant I thought, then I looked down the page and there it was under the headline 'WRITING FOR LIONHEART'. The second sentence of the second paragraph made me smile. "We will start you off with a short piece and let you develop into larger fuller articles. We will also offer helpful criticism and you will be invited to the occasional editorial dinner where the content of the magazine is discussed". - I'm looking forward to my invitation to dinner.

The first article I read made my blood boil. 'LABOUR TRIES TO BAN NF POST'. Labour MP Michael Meacher, had written to the Home Secretary demanding that the NF be prevented from using Post Office boxes for receiving mail. He stated



LIONHEART: A Variety of articles

that by using the service NF members were avoiding publishing their names and addresses. Mr Meacher failed to mention that the NF used always to publish a members address as a contact point in the past but had been forced to use the P.O.Box facility because HIS thugs in the Labour Party back in the mid-seventies had decided to try to suppress freedom of speech by intimidating those NF members.

I enjoyed reading RICHARD THE LIONHEART by Paul Nash. I'm always fascinated by British history, so I quickly turned to issue No.2 where I scanned the pages for another article on my favourite subject, but there was none. In desperation I turned to issue No.3 and low and behold there it was. HISTORY: THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN by David Manners. This article left a profound impression on me - *Lest We Forget* - I thought, and my mind turned to the NF Remembrance Day Parade to the Cenotaph where I have always marched alongside my friends in the National Front. Yes, I always remember.

What happened to the history article in issue No.2?

I always enjoy reading Ian Anderson - yes I really do - especially when he is in TROUBLESHOOTING mode, but there again, what happened to that column in No.2? Maybe Ian was on holiday. Thankfully he was back for No.3 and he has carried on with that excellent column in *Vanguard* as has Alex Mulkerrin with the HISTORY feature.

In No. 2 there were plenty of current affairs articles where TORY PARTY TREACHERY stood out, and plenty of humour where 'LAUGH - I NEARLY VOTED NATIONAL FRONT' by Colin Sykes was outstanding. It's not very often that we get the chance to read light-hearted humour in our magazines, nor for that matter do we hear our speakers in that frame

of mind. Possibly the problems facing Britain today are just too serious to joke about.

In *Lionheart* No. 3, I was nearly forced to eat my words, excuse the pun, when reading a superb feature under the heading TRADITIONS. 'Does anyone eat English Anymore?' It was lively piece of writing by an author not stated. Not only did it make my mouth water but also had me chuckling as well. Maybe the writer could explain to me what are *Apple Topsy Cakes*, *Neats Tongues* or *Fresh Udder in Stoffado*? Maybe Ian Anderson will be dishing up some of these delicacies at his free dinner for *Lionheart* contributors in the not too distant future.

The un-named author goes on to suggest compiling a Nationalist Good Food Guide (incorporating a British Beer Guide). Ah now I know who the author is! It's my good friend and colleague Steve Brady isn't it. On the last page of this issue is a book review on English Country Pubs, I bet this was written by Steve as well.

Well readers there you have it, my contribution to *Vanguard* in the form of a review of *Lionheart*. If you haven't read a copy of *Lionheart* then I suggest you get one. It's a very easy read, with plenty of interesting articles from a wide variety of writers, some of whom were unknown to me, but I'm sure that I will meet up with them at some time - possibly at that *Lionheart* dinner!

THE FIRST three issues of *Lionheart* reviewed by John Hamilton are available for just £1.75 including postage from Freedom Books, BCM Newpat, London WC1N 3XX.



Fight on After You're Gone

DURING THE difficulties of the 1980's the National Front was kept alive by funds bequeathed to the Party by a gentleman from Wales.

Regularly during the year the National Front receives notification from solicitors of funds for the party that have been left by supporters who have passed away. Please make sure you *fight on after you're gone* by remembering the National Front in your will.

A brief instruction to your solicitor today could help the National Front to win a General Election of tomorrow. Please support the National Front now and in the future.

TACTICS

'POLICYLINE' IS A PRIORITY

By John Martin

A NATIONAL Front 'Policyline' is a must for the Party in 1993.

While *The FLAG* and *Vanguard* are useful vehicles for getting National Front policy known, by the time they hit the streets much of the news they carry and the issues they discuss have lost their importance to the general public.

A National Front *Policyline* would have NF comment on a political situation available to the general public within minutes of it happening. A *Policyline* would be a great step in getting the NF viewpoint over immediately and making the Party relevant.

Such a line would be used by the media, as well as critics of the Party, who would be interested on what line the Front is taking without having to contact NF Head Office and ask a lot of questions.

Primarily the *Policyline* would be used to keep supporters of the National Front and interested members of the general public abreast of the latest NF pronouncements.

WHY IS IT BETTER

So what is a *Policyline* and why is it better than having a person on the end of a phone answering questions?

- * The *Policyline* would consist of a recorded message of not longer than seven minutes. Anyone telephoning a specific 0898 number will get the message played back to them.

- * It can be updated at any time, day or night, only by the person in possession of a specific PIN number and who is in possession of a special BT scrambler machine.

- * To set up such a service shouldn't cost the NF a single penny as most of the private firms who allocate the numbers are keen to offer a free 3 month trial period.

- * The service will make money for the National Front. Most companies offer their clients 11p per minute out of the usual 36p per minute call.

CONDITIONS

There are of course a number of conditions that have to be met with regard to the setting up of the line. A certain level of calls must be maintained otherwise the number will be closed down. This varies from company to company but the majority are happy if their lines are getting over 400 minutes of calls each month. The National Front should achieve this easily.

Probably the most difficult part of the operation is the maintenance of the service. One person must take responsibility for it and he or she must make sure that the service is updated every day or at regular stated times. Callers who phone up and get an old message still playing are unlikely to be so keen to phone-up again.

Advertising is also a key part of the jigsaw. Get your 0898 number known throughout the country and your *Policyline* could

become a main source of income to the NF. It is not unknown for football clubs to raise £1,000 a month on their *Soccerlines* and they usually only draw support from one part of the country.

Obviously the line when launched will come under fire from political opponents and British Telecom will come under pressure to discontinue the service. The NF official in charge of broadcasts must make sure that the messages recorded are in no way contentious and solely inform the public of the NF policy on current situations. Anywhere near a breach of the Race Relations Act and the line would be closed down.

I believe the National Front could hit the jackpot with the *NF Policyline*. The widespread support for the National Front throughout Great Britain would be drawn to the line to keep in touch with what the Party thinks of issues as they happen. It would be a great puller-together of far-flung NF members and groups.

The National Front is a long way from having its own radio station. The National Front *Policyline* however is the initial step on the road to the NF broadcasting to the nation. Let's make a move in this direction a priority.



REACHING THE PUBLIC: A NF *Policyline* would be another way of educating the British people.

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HISTORY

THE ORIGINS OF THE UNION JACK

By Stephen Ebbs

EVER SINCE the National Front was formed on the 7th February 1967 the Union Jack has been its adopted emblem.

The Union Jack is indeed an impressive flag but where are its origins? How did it develop into its present form? What is its future?

Its origins go back over seven hundred years. The Cross of St George was first used as the emblem of England during the Welsh wars of Edward I (1239-1307) where it was displayed on the bracers of the archers and on the small pennons on the spears of the foot soldiers.

In 1385 during the Scottish wars of Richard II (1367-1400) the Cross of St George was placed upon the surcoats of soldiers. That is the origin of the English flag, that is, a red cross with horizontal and vertical arms on a white field.

The Cross of St Andrew was first recorded as being used as the national emblem of Scotland in the late thirteenth century. It was about the time of the wars with Richard II that Scottish soldiers started to wear it.

The Scottish flag is a white saltire on a blue field. The saltire or diagonal cross became the Cross of St Andrew because he was crucified on one in AD69.

When the thrones of England and Scotland were united in 1603 under James I of England (James IV of Scotland) it was necessary to have a flag to represent the two countries, now Great Britain.

A Royal Proclamation in 1606 announced the introduction of the first Union Flag which was duly adopted on the 12th April of that year. It was described as "*the red cross, commonly called St George's Cross and a white cross commonly called St Andrews Cross, joined together*".

The Union Flag was introduced as a maritime flag. In 1634 a Royal Proclamation laid down that it was reserved for His Majesty's ships of war and forbade merchant ships to fly it.

DISTINGUISHING

It is quite clear that the name *Union Jack* was given to the distinguishing flag of His Majesty's ships and that it is proper to call this flag the Union Jack when flying in ships - but since its purely maritime days it has been used as the national flag of Britain.

The Union Jack remained until the execution of Charles I in 1649. The Commonwealth Jack was then introduced and this consisted of St George's Cross in the hoist and the gold harp of Ireland in the fly.

With the Restoration and the return from abroad of Charles II in 1660, the Union Flag of James I was reintroduced. It remained the flag of Great Britain until 1800 when Ireland was incorporated in the Union of Great Britain and therefore a new flag was needed.

The flag was brought into force by a proclamation issued on January 1st 1801. The flag, which remains to this day, combines the Crosses of St George, St Andrew and St Patrick.



UNION JACK: Adopted by the National Front

St Patrick was not a martyr and so he was not entitled to a cross as his badge. As the Irish have never used this cross as a national emblem; where did the so-called "Cross of St Patrick" originate?

Its origins lie in the arms of the powerful family of the Geraldines, whose presence in Ireland as representatives of Henry II was due to the efforts of the English sovereign to subjugate the country.

The design of the Union Flag of 1801 was difficult because three crosses had to be accommodated whereas the Union Flag of 1606 only had to combine two crosses.

The new Union Flag was described heraldically as "*the crosses Saltire of St Andrew and St Patrick Quarterly, per saltire countercharged Argent and Gules; the latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted by the Cross of St George of the third, fimbriated as the Saltire*".

It was accompanied by a drawing but the drawing and description could be interpreted differently. This is highlighted by the fact that between 1801 and the present day there have been a dozen different versions of the Union Flag, the differences were, however, only minor in detail.

The universally adopted pattern is the one used by the Royal Navy, in which the Irish (red) saltire is reduced in width by having its fimbriations (narrow border) taken from itself instead of from the blue ground. The heraldic description of the proclamation of 1st January 1801 states that "*the Crosses of St Andrew and St Patrick were of equal size ie countercharged*". This is not met in the Royal Navy pattern but as the difference is so small it is barely noticeable.

Some believe it is incorrect to call the Royal Navy pattern 'Union Jack' when it is not flying in a ship and say that it should be called the Union Flag when flying ashore. This may be correct and would be beyond doubt if the 1900 War Office pattern were

flown ashore. However, as the flag flown from the Houses of Parliament and other public buildings is the Royal Navy pattern, it is not so.

The United Kingdom does differ from most other countries in that she has no official national flag; the Union Jack being established by custom and tradition as the national flag.

So there we have the history of the Union Jack that has, amongst other things, been adopted as the National Front's emblem. But what is the Union Jack's future?

There is, at the moment, pressure from elements, both inside and outside Scotland, for the country to be granted independence. Should their efforts succeed, and the Union break, it would be correct for the Cross of St Andrew to be removed from the Union Jack. This would result in the new Union Jack consisting of the Cross of St George and the (now full) Cross of St Patrick on a white field. It could be crudely described as a red asterisk on a white background.

Should Ulster be totally betrayed by Westminster - against the wishes of the majority within Ulster who want to remain in the Union - then it would seem appropriate for the Cross of St Patrick to be removed and this would result in the probable adoption of the first Union Flag, the one announced in the Royal Proclamation of 1606.

Should both Ulster and Scotland, for whatever reasons, end up breaking from the Union then the Union Jack would cease to be.

It would also be necessary, should any of these scenarios occur, to amend the various ensigns.

It is presumed that Scotland, for example, would have its own naval vessels, merchant fleet and Government ships sailing with ensigns as 'independence' should surely mean full independence not selective independence.

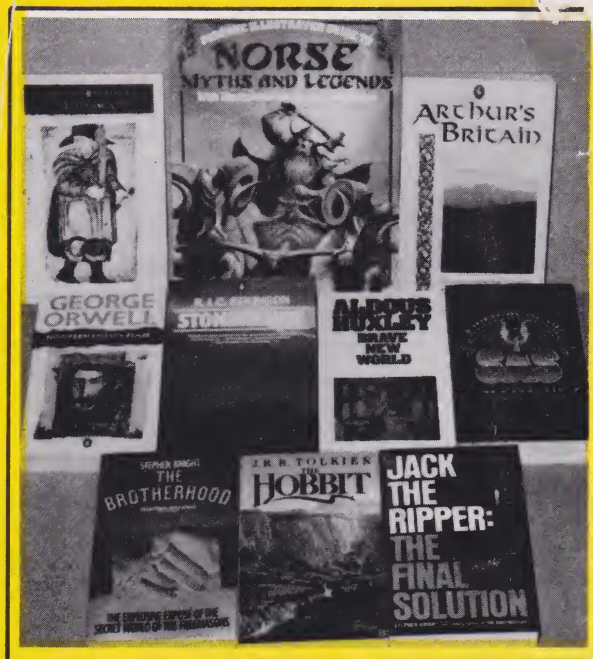
UNALTERED

As the National Front does not believe in the destruction of the Union, the Union Jack would remain unaltered. To some it seems that the Union is England orientated and to counter this the National Front believes that the dispersing of government ministries, amongst other things, into Scotland, Ulster and Wales would help to draw the Union closer together.

The Union Jack is seen as the ultimate mark of independence for Britain and that is why it has been adopted by the National Front. The National Front is the only political party in Britain today that is dedicated to protecting that independence. The Union Jack is undoubtedly a most striking flag. It has a long and notable history and with the help of the National Front will have a proud and honourable future.

Long may it fly over these magnificent islands.

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